The New-York Times.

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PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT LANCASTER.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF EARNEST REPUBLICANS—DETERMINATION TO WORK THE ANIMATING SPIRIT—UNMISTAKABLE EXPRESSIONS ON "THIRD TERM"—RENOMINATION OF GOV. HARTRANFT BY ACCLAMATION—HENRY RAWLE, OF ERIE, NOMINATED FOR STATE TREASURER—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., May 26.—With the work of the Republican Convention to-day the political campaign in Pennsylvania for 1875 has been fairly opened. It is true the Democrats are yet to enter the field, and that both their candidates and principles are yet matters for conjecture, but, nevertheless, the nominations of Gov. Hartranft and Mr. Rawle, with the explicit declaration against "third term," made by the Republican Convention have placed all the issues of the campaign before the people so fairly that they cannot be made any plainer by anything the Democrats may do or omit to do. It is, of course, not possible to say with any certainty what will be the end of a contest which has been thus opened, for there is nothing just now more uncertain than American politics. But it can be said with entire truth that the Republicans enter upon the struggle under auspices which in ordinary times would be a sure presage of victory.

THE TEMPER OF THE CONVENTION.

Seldom or never has a State Convention been dominated by a better feeling, been larger, or more earnest and enthusiastic. In all these respects it has been vastly more encouraging than the convention at Harrisburg three years ago, which nominated Hartranft for his first term. It is true that under the new Constitution the number of delegates has been almost doubled, for in this State it is an invariable rule that political conventions shall be composed of as many delegates as there are members of both houses of the Legislature, and while formerly there were only 128, there are now 251. But aside from this, the attendance is much larger than on any former occasion. There may not be a great deal of significance in this large gathering of active Republicans, but it at least shows that the party is neither dead nor indifferent, which cannot be said of it everywhere. Another encouraging thing is the fact that nobody feels entirely certain about the result. Not a word of bragging has been heard, but, on the contrary, it is freely admitted that hard work must be done to secure victory. The errors in the State and out of it have been so gross as to almost amount to crimes, and everybody admits that it is a hard task to put the party back in that position of public confidence it occupied when it swept the State by over 100,000 majority. Nevertheless, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have commenced so well that they have already accomplished much in this direction, and they are determined to do a great deal more in the same way. It can be said in general of the situation that it will require some serious blunders on the part of the Republicans to lose the vantage ground they have gained.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

When noon arrived, which was the hour for assembling, the thermometer in Fulton Hall was near the nineties, and delegates on entering found they had a hot time before them, but they went to work in good spirits, and in a few minutes the 251 delegates, with several hundred spectators, were packed together for a protracted perspiration. There was the usual delay in opening the proceedings, but at last Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and after the roll had been called by Col. Norris, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was chosen temporary Chairman, and was conducted to the chair by Gen. Bingham. His speech was short and pointed. Having returned thanks, he urged that the proceedings of the convention should be calm and considerate. The will of the majority being expressed, it was necessary it should be respected, in order that harmony might be preserved. In a time like this, personal ambitions and preferences should give way to the general good. The Democrats, flushed by recent successes, were confident of carrying the State, and the public good required that they should be disappointed. A Republican triumph in Pennsylvania this year meant a Republican triumph in the nation in 1876, and at a time so critical nothing should be done to put victory in doubt. The excellent record made by the Republicans in their continuous control of the State since 1861 was then reviewed as entitling the party to public confidence; and after a eulogy of Gov. Hartranft and the National Administration, he concluded with a summary of recent politics, to show that the Democrats had constantly shown themselves unworthy of public trusts.

THE COMMITTEES.

The usual committees on permanent organization, resolutions, and contested seats were appointed. In doing this work the convention met with a difficulty. Under the new Constitution there are fifty Senatorial districts, and there was a general feeling that a committee of one from each district would be unwieldy. It was, however, made for permanent organization, but only seven placed on contested seats and thirteen on the resolutions, Hon. Edward McPherson, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, being Chairman. Several anti-third-term resolutions were then read, and referred to the committee. The most distinct of them was received with such loud and long-continued applause that there could be no doubt whatever as to the sentiments of the convention on this point. The usual recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly at the appointed hour, Mr. Cessna called the convention to order, and the proceedings were resumed. An additional zest was given to the first of them by the fact which had leaked out during recess, that the Committee on Organization had had a stormy session, and that Gen. Harry White had been selected for President by the close vote of 27 to 22 for Hon. W. H. Koontz. The quarrel in the committee broke out in the convention itself by a motion by Mitchell, of Tioga, to strike out the name of White and insert the name of Koontz. On this the yeas and nays were demanded, and as there were 251 names to be called a good deal of valuable time was consumed. The result was for a time in doubt, but at last it was announced that the amendment had been rejected by a vote of 107 to 146. Mr. Cessna then appointed Mr. Koontz and Mr. Mitchell to conduct Gen. White to the chair. These gentlemen undertook this duty with good humor, which was so infectious that a general laugh removed whatever bad feeling there might have been created by this unusual circumstance of a contest for the Presidency.

ADDRESS OF THE PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

Gen. White, having taken the chair, made a short address. Under our beneficent teachings, the theory of republican government has been so well illustrated that the powers and privileges of the people have everywhere been strengthened and enlarged. The Republican Party, however, as whose representatives we have met, lives not upon the mere traditions or passions of the past, and no party halo protects its own unworthy members from discovery and punishment for official delinquencies and corruption. It is part of our political faith that Governments were made for men, and not men for Governments, and in all the pressing practical duties of our ever-changing condition of society, the Republican Party, in its administration of affairs, advances the wealth and strength and glory of the nation, and secures the permanent happiness and comfort of the governed. Shadows and clouds may here and there darken its career, "for who from error is entirely free;" but it is submitted the general policy of the Republican Party has been mainly elevating and successful. Against the popular reforms and progressive advancements of the great party whose platform we publish and whose candidates we to-day nominate, what claim to popular approval do they advance who seek to jostle us in our career? The traditional name of "Democracy" does not efface the shameless record of infidelity to the nation's trying necessities. Divided on questions of free trade and protection to American labor, divided on National and State authority, divided on internal improvements, on the payment of the public debt, on revenues and internal taxation, they advance no foreign policy, no financial system. No element of political faith is proclaimed.

THE PLATFORM AND THIRD TERM.

After this came the reading of the platform by Hon. Edward McPherson. Until the third term resolution was reached there was no exhibition of any sort of feeling, but with this clause came a burst of applause so general, so loud, so long continued, that the reading was wholly interrupted. When order was at last restored the re-reading of the whole resolution was demanded by numerous voices, and Mr. McPherson began again, only to be once more interrupted by another outburst of applause. When the next resolution, eulogizing the Administration, was read, dead silence greeted it. After this there could be no question as to the feeling of the Pennsylvania Republicans. The resolutions are as follows:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows:

First—The equality of all men before the law; equal justice to all, and special favors to none.

Second—The harmony of the National and State Governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security.

Third—The unity of the nation; we are one people the Constitution of the United States forms a Government, not a league.

Fourth—A faithful execution of the laws; an economical administration of the Government; integrity in office; honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

Fifth—Protection to home industry, and a home market for home products.

Sixth—The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

Seventh—Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

Eighth—Free banking; a safe and uniform national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

Ninth—The public domain, being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

Tenth—The equalization of the bounties of soldiers, and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

Eleventh—Honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it whenever they find it.

1. *Resolved*, That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

2. *Resolved*, That the Republican Party of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the Administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof for their vindication and his, that having received the Government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch, corruption and recklessness in office the rule, the fruits of the war ungathered, the lately rebellious States sullen, the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self-protection, the ballot, and foreign States unchastised for their wrongs to us, the administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of wrong-doers, has largely reduced the nation's debt, has inflexibly punished all violators of law, has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely needed safeguards around the ballot-box; has wrung from unfriendly foreign States confessions of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens. All which events make the present Administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

3. *Resolved*, That in presenting the name of Gov. John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious, and able manner in which he had met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him, thereby making a record which will secure his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our Chief Magistrates. Brave in the field, modest in the Cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-poised, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgments will approve and ratify our nomination.

4. *Resolved*, That, in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities, and of the municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

5. *Resolved*, That we arraign the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania for the utter failure to redeem the promise upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a high aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has dishonored the State by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of legislative powers.

6. *Resolved*, That the efforts now being made by the National Administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the Government of its lawful revenues should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The platform having been unanimously adopted, Col. Mann nominated Gen. Hartranft for Governor, and it was done by acclamation, after eulogies by Col. Mann, and B. F. Eshelman, of Lancaster. Then came the nomination for State Treasurer, which was a protracted affair, as no less than eleven candidates were named, and each of them treated to a first-class notice by his sponsor. The first ballot resulted, as was expected, in the vote being very much scattered, Rawle and Strang having 49 votes each, and nearly double that of any other candidate except Widener, who, having all Philadelphia, had 46. When the roll-call was concluded Widener, Caleman, Meyer, Wallace, and McKnight were withdrawn. The second call was then taken, and long before the list had been concluded it was known by those who kept tally that Rawle was the choice of the convention. When the vote was announced Rawle had 148, Strang 71, and the others scattering, whereupon Rawle was announced to be the choice of the convention, and the nomination, upon motion, was made unanimous.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The only business remaining was the naming of the State Committee, which was performed in the approved style common to all States and all parties, which is to say, three-fourths of the delegates rushed out of the hall before the matter was half finished. In the midst of the usual and apparently inevitable confusion, Gen. Harry White declared the convention adjourned without day.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The body had done all that it was expected to do, and done it even better than was expected. This was especially true of the third term resolution, which had a truer ring than any one expected that it would have. In fact, there was a fear that the committee would show a paltry indecision in this matter, and during the recess one delegate announced his determination to make a row if this should prove to be the case. He is the most virulent of all possible anti-third-termers, and as he made no row, but shouted with the loudest on the reading of the resolution presented by the committee, it may be assumed that the Republicans of Pennsylvania are squarely on record in this matter. In all respects the convention was a success. The little quarrel over the Presidency only served to give it additional zest, and increase its enthusiasm. The contest for the Treasurership was marked throughout by the utmost good nature, and the nomination was made unanimous with a real heartiness which proved that the struggle had left no rankling bitterness behind it. As an epitome of the day, it may be added that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have more than surpassed their hopes in the beginning of the political contest of the year. The events of to-day have proved that there is not only hope but faith in the future. They have shown that the Republicans intend to strive to deserve success. That is more than half the battle, and knowing it, they are not afraid to trust the future.

A MASS-MEETING IN LANCASTER.

ADDRESS OF HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN, ON THE COMING CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., May 26.—Although the local committees were singularly derelict in their duty in making proper preparation, a large meeting assembled this evening in the public square to listen to Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, to whom the State Committee had paid the rare compliment of inviting him from his distant home to address the people of Pennsylvania upon the political topics of the hour. It is greatly to Mr. Burrows' credit that under the circumstances he made a most able and effective speech. He began by congratulating the Republicans of Pennsylvania upon the action of their convention, and especially upon the nomination of Gen. Hartranft. The issue in this State, he said, was not local, but national—not for this year, but next. Upon this point he dwelt at length and with great force. Those are in the great contest of 1876 to be two parties, the Republicans and Democrats, as the latter have abandoned all alliances and again flaunt all their old political delusions in the face of the American people. This point was illustrated by an apt anecdote. This having been done, he briefly but eloquently took up the pending issues in the contest, with which he closed his address.

MOVEMENTS OF JACKSON THE DEFAULTER BEFORE HIS ARREST.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 26.—Abraham Jackson, the defaulting Boston lawyer, was in this vicinity last week. He left Fair Haven Monday, the 24th inst., for Whitehall, N. Y., where he took a Lake Champlain boat for the north. A Boston detective arrived at Fair Haven on Tuesday, and followed him to Whitehall, but came back and took the train for the north via Rutland, hoping to overtake Jackson. While in Fair Haven he was perfectly cool, and when shown an article in reference to his defalcations, he said it was a newspaper scandal, and was false from beginning to end. He was Treasurer of the Scotch Hill Quarry of Fair Haven, and owned stock in the company to the amount of about $8,000. He also owns some real estate in the same place. An attachment in favor of Joseph H. Clinch, of Boston, for $20,000 was served on this property to-day. Jackson spent one day in Orwell, in this State, looking for blooded stock, and was supposed to be on his way to Canada, when news of his arrest was received this evening.

THE NEW-JERSEY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26.—The Medical Society of New-Jersey, in annual session here, closed its proceedings to-day. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. William C. Gorman; Vice Presidents, Dr. John V. Schenck, Dr. H. R. Baldwin, Dr. John S. Cooke; Recording Secretary, Dr. William Pierson, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. William Elmer; Treasurer, Dr. W. W. L. Phillips; Standing Committee, Drs. S. Wroker, S. Thornton, and Thomas Ryerson. Resolutions in regard to public hygiene, opposed to any legislation relative to the formation of Boards of Public Health from the different schools of practice, but recommending the appointment of men of intelligence, without regard to their being physicians, were debated and finally referred to the Standing Committee. The society adjourned to meet at Cape May, N. J., next year.

CAPSIZING OF A YACHT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Arlington, Mass., states that the yacht Edith was capsized on the lake yesterday by a gust of wind, and its occupants, S. P. Prentiss and a party of five young ladies, named Maria Hill, Laura Sands, Mary Bacon, and Alice and Minnie Wellington were thrown into the water. Alice and Minnie Wellington were drowned. Mr. Prentiss kept the other ladies afloat until rescued.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, May 26.—The grasshoppers have already appeared in this (Lee) county. It is stated and vouched for by reliable men that there are millions of them within a short distance from this city. So far no serious damage has been done, but fears are entertained for the futur

A REMARKABLE DISASTER.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BOSTON.

EXPLOSION OF A SODA-WATER FOUNTAIN—A SCORE OF PERSONS BURIED IN THE RUINS—THE EXACT CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT UNKNOWN—NOTEWORTHY SCENES AND INCIDENTS—A HORSE-CAR THROWN FROM THE TRACK AND A CARRIAGE OVERTURNED—THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 26.—The city was startled to-night just before dusk by two alarms of fire rung in quick succession, and the report, which traveled with marvelous rapidity, that a terrific explosion had occurred, not far from the new Globe Theatre, on Washington street, and that several people had been either killed or dreadfully mangled. The report proved to be not far from correct. The explosion occurred in a building on the corner of Washington and Lagrange streets, at about 6:30 o'clock, just when the thoroughfare was most crowded. The building was occupied on the ground floor by an apothecary store, in which a large soda business was done; on the second floor by a tailoring establishment, and on the floors above as a lodging-house. Suddenly, when several people were drinking at the soda-fountain in the apothecary store, something underneath the fountain, it is not at this moment known just what, exploded with a sound like a smothered report of a cannon and immediately the whole building was lifted up and then brought down with a terrific crash amid the cries and shrieks of many people.

THE EFFECT OF THE EXPLOSION.

The effect of the explosion was tremendous. The earth was shaken for some distance as if by an earthquake. Glass was shattered on buildings all about and on every side. All the clocks in the vicinity were stopped. A hack filled with ladies was overturned and the occupants thrown out. Marvelous as it may seem, a crowded horse-car going down town, filled with passengers, was blown from the track, the horses tossed to the opposite sidewalk, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the driver who pulled up his horses and hitched them on to the other end of the car and drove like mad with the affrighted passengers up town, there would have been a much larger list of casualties to chronicle. At the moment of the explosion no flame was seen, but immediately after the place was filled with dust and flying débris and smoke, and the fire alarms were sounded. The Fire Department responded with alacrity. A large number of Police were soon on the ground, a Police station being within a stone's throw.

SEARCHING FOR THE WOUNDED.

The work of recovering the unfortunate occupants of the building was begun in most systematic fashion. Ten were soon recovered, and the work is now going on. The fire having been quickly subdued, the work is pursued by the light of huge gas-jets made by cutting the pipes as they protrude out of the débris, and in the use of calcium lights fixed in a building on the opposite side of the street. The building destroyed was owned by G. W. Dows & Co., apothecaries and manufacturers of soda-water apparatus. The tailor on the second floor was T. D. Frazier, and in the lodging-house above were the rooms of L. G. Hersey, a somewhat noted clairvoyant known as Mme. Lillie. The building was five stories in height, and had a frontage of twenty-five feet on Washington street. In its rear, No. 14 Lagrange street, was a small three-story brick building, and this also was totally demolished. The statements of eye-witnesses of the catastrophe are of thrilling interest. One man at the moment of the explosion happened to be standing in front of a building opposite Dows' corner. The first incident which attracted his attention was the abrupt flight of a hack from the street to the sidewalk where he stood. Mr. A. R. Corliss, who was looking into a hat store at the corner of Washington and Kneeland streets, a half block away, says the first thing he noticed was the toppling over of the walls and the building, and the terrific crashing of the rafters as they fell. He saw a carriage occupied by ladies overturned, and an instant later a woman fell or jumped from the third floor to the street. In his words, "She shot down like a rocket."

THE STREETS FILLED WITH PEOPLE.

During the search for the wounded the windows of all the surrounding buildings were crowded, and Washington street was filled with a solid mass of men and boys. The most absurd stories concerning the number of the killed circulated about the city and stimulated the intense popular excitement. At 10 o'clock the firemen got the last of the shaky floors cut down, and all the remaining timbers fell in with a tremendous clash. Warren Hook and Ladder Company arrived shortly afterward to cart away the timber. The firemen were working with a will, tossing the heavy joists and bricks into the street with wonderful rapidity in their sad search for the bodies of the mangled and the dead. Now and then they were spurred on by the excited crowd, and with redoubled energy bent to their task. Suddenly a loud cheer was heard. The eager crowd pressed forward, but were kept back by the policemen.

The next minute the animate form of a human being was dragged from the débris. His name was ascertained to be Samuel T. Frazer, of the firm of L. T. Frazer & Co., tailors, who occupied the second story in the doomed building. Mr. L. E. De Ward, of No. 26 Lagrange street, was one of the first men on the ground.

A BRAVE MAN.

He says that one man remained buried under the ruins for more than half an hour, confined, but not injured. He remained wonderfully cool, saying: "Take your time, boys; help others first. I can wait." The brave fellow was saved and escaped uninjured. While confined he could not move in the least. After a number of bodies had been taken from the ruins, orders were given to suspend operations for a while, until portions of the walls which tottered above had been pulled down. This was accomplished quickly and without accident, and work was soon resumed.

As to the cause of the disaster there are many theories. It is the most accepted theory that the explosion must have been caused by gas, but how it could have been so violent it is impossible to determine. The building was a substantial structure, erected in the ante-bellum days. It was taxed for about $50,000.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

At 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning fifteen or twenty wounded are accounted for. How many more are in the ruins is, of course, unknown. The only person known to be killed is Mrs. Lizzie Compton, a woman of about fifty years of age. At the City Hospital are nine wounded. Of these, Moses Ackerman, a German turner, is sinking rapidly, and a little girl, name unknown, is dying. A man named Fairleigh was slightly wounded. George Stetson fell from the fourth story. Several others, names unknown, were wounded. Workmen are still engaged at the ruins, and will continue all night.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The second floor of Daw's building was occupied by S. D. Frazier, merchant tailor, who, with a workman, were taken out slightly injured. The next room back was occupied by Mrs. Lizzie Frazier and her little daughter. The latter died soon after being taken out. Mrs. Frazier was severely, but not dangerously injured.

Another room was occupied by James Frawley, agent of the Bible Publishing Company. It is believed he was also out at the time of the accident.

The third floor was occupied by Dr. Richardson, and he is not accounted for.

Another room by Mme. Lillie, clairvoyant, and her husband, who were both saved, but a brother of the husband, who lived with them, is not accounted for.

The fourth floor was occupied by Annie Crompton, a widow lady, who had a number of shop girls boarding with her. The widow was taken out dead, but none of the girls have been accounted for.

In addition to the above, the following have been taken from the ruins:

Ms. Lord, of No. 61 East Chester Park, in a dying condition; Mr. Daniel S. Fraser, not seriously injured; Mrs. Lillie Hersey, not seriously injured; Mrs. Loring Gardner and her little son, not seriously injured; Mrs. W. A. Coffin, not seriously injured; John J. Mahoney, probably fatally injured; Morris Ackeamann, in a dying condition Farley, skull fractured, and otherwise injured; John A. Stetson, slightly injured; Jacob Valois, badly cut.

Martha Londen occupied an apple-stand on the cornor. She was blown into the street, and had an arm and a leg broken.

Thomas Conney was badly cut.

Samuel Farwell, manager of the Dow's store, was blown into the street, had his head badly cut, and was otherwise injured.

Miss Lizzie Getney was rescued with great difficulty. She was found to have received but slight injuries.

At 2:45 o'clock the dead body of James M. Frawley, book agent, was taken from the ruins.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION—THE FIRST SESSION AT RICHMOND YESTERDAY—A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26.—The largest and most enthusiastic International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations ever held in this country commenced its session here to-day. There are more States and associations represented than ever before, and the attendance of delegates is in proportion. All have been hospitably received, and the fraternal feeling that prevails is most marked. The meetings to-day have been chiefly devotional, consisting of singing, volunteer prayers in rapid succession, and the quotation of gospel promises. To-night, near Capitol Square, there was an open-air meeting, well attended, which seemed to excite considerable interest. At the welcome services at the Second Baptist Church to-night the building was wreathed and garlanded handsomely, having appropriate texts and mottoes typed in flowers. The choir consisted of seventy trained voices, accompanied by the organ and a full orchestra. The church was literally jammed, and thousands who came were unable to get in. The new President, Mr. Joseph Hardie, in response to Judge Ould's address of welcome, said: "Christian friends, I esteem it no small privilege to return thanks for the cordial hospitality extended to the members of the International Convention. Language is inadequate to express the gratified feelings excited by the burning words of eloquence to which we have listened, gushing from a warm Virginian heart and Christian lips. But not merely to us is this tribute made, and we accept it as an offering laid at the feet of Immanuel and as a testimonial of your devotion to the common Master. All around us in the house of God are emblems and mottoes betokening this same gracious spirit. The true mission of faith and feeling which should fill us all was not only well expressed in the address to which we have listened, but in all the signs we see around us. We see here the cross which we must all bear before we can wear the crown which we see there. We thank you for this welcome, for this eloquence, this music, these flowers, and the bright eyes that surround and gladden us. As we gather around your hospitable boards our hearts will rise to our Father in your behalf, and that we may not have met here in vain, but that our efforts may result in great good. The hope of this and every land is the young men, who must be brought to recognize Jesus as their Lord and Master, and consecrate their lives to Him. We ask your prayers upon our deliberations, that the Holy Spirit may descend into every heart, and that an influence may go hence enduring as eternity." A reception and banquet is now in progress at Association Hall. Among the delegates from New-York City, besides the Executive Committee, are Messrs. John Dooley, R. Vermilye, M. K. Jesup, and J. S. Bussey. Brooklyn is represented by H. E. Simmons.

THE WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK MAILS.

EFFECT OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE RAILROAD COMPANIES—A TRANSFER OF THE MAILS AT PHILADELPHIA PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following letter has been received at the Post Office Department from Mr. Strickland Kneass, Assistant President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in relation to carrying the mails between Washington and New-York:

"As the existing mail service upon the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad requires adjustment to bring it under the authority of your department, we would, with great respect, state that the existing embarrassment in the business relations between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company precludes the possibility of a continuance of a through and uninterrupted mail service between Washington and New-York by the cars of that company, as no cars belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company can use our rails between this city (Philadelphia) and New-York; therefore all mails destined for points on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving here in cars belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will be forwarded by our company in our cars when delivered to us by your department. We would also say that all cars running over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad also run over the lines of this company to and from New-York, and that any arrangements made with the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for carrying the through Washington and New-York mail over their line will insure to the department safe and rapid transit, free from transfers, and with all the accommodations that can reasonably be demanded. We trust that on or before the 1st day of June you will advise us of the conclusions you arrive at."

A copy of this letter was forwarded to Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but as Mr. Garrett is absent from Baltimore, no reply has yet been received. Unless some arrangement is effected before the time mentioned, it is quite likely that Col. Scott will refuse to move the Baltimore and Ohio postal cars over his road to New York, and the Postmaster General will take no decisive action until the mails are thus cut off.

CONNECTICUT AND THE CENTENNIAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26.—The officers of the United States Centennial Commission desire to say that an erroneous report is in circulation and attracting criticisms concerning the selection of orators, poets, and marshals for the opening of the International Exhibition and Centennial celebration next year. No selection has been made, no programme adopted. A partial and imperfect plan was offered, and immediately recommitted for revision, which probably gave rise to the report.

The Centennial Committee of the Connecticut Legislature will go to Philadelphia on Friday to look at the work being done there by the Centennial Commission.

THE GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—A special to the *Republican* from Kansas City says 300 farmers of Jackson County met at Independence to-day to devise means to afford relief to the destitute and suffering. Reports from all parts of the county were that the grasshoppers are destroying all the crops and fruits. The meeting resolved to issue an address calling on the people of the country to assist the helpless farmers, who are cutting down trees for their stock to eat their leaves, straw being fed to cattle. One farmer said half the farmers will be objects of charity, in three months. A meeting was held at Jefferson City last night to consider what could be done to render aid to the sufferers, and Gov. Hardin issued a brief address setting forth that there is much destitution in various parts of the State, and asking the churches to take up contributions for the needy on June 3, which he has proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer, and that subscriptions be made by the benevolent throughout the State for the same purpose.

THE MARYLAND EPISCOPALIANS.

TWO OF THE ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTIONS—ADDRESS OF BISHOP WHITTINGHAM—HIS MODE OF SECURING HIS OWN INTERPRETATION OF A CANON.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The twelfth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day at Grace Church. About ninety clerical and seventy lay delegates were present, an unusually full attendance for the opening day. Bishop Whittingham read his annual address, a portion of which was given to a consideration of the question arising out of the action of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in presenting to the Bishop, in February last, for trial the Rector and Assistant Rector of Mount Calvary Church, in this city for alleged violation of a canon of the church, by offering prayer for the dead and his (the Bishop's) authority in the premises. In February last a formal presentation was made as above stated, on which presentment the Bishop has, up to this time, taken no action nor indicates his intention. A portion of the clergy hold that under title canon 1 the Bishop is required, when such presentment is made, to convene the Ecclesiastical Court for trial of the parties presented, while the Bishop holds that he has discretionary power in the premises, and the canon is not mandatory in its character. In reading from his address on this subject, the Bishop said it had been reported that for his action in this matter he was to be called upon to answer before the General Convention, at its next session, which he acknowledged would be a source of deep regret. To alleviate any difference of opinion in the construction of the Canon, the Bishop moved an amendment embodying his views as to its meaning and intent, on which he moved the previous question. After objection to this summary mode of disposing of so important a matter, the previous question was withdrawn and the subject referred to the Committee on Canons.

EXCITEMENT IN EPISCOPAL CHURCH CIRCLES.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—There is considerable excitement in Episcopal Church circles to-night in regard to the presentment of the Rector and Assistant Rector of Mount Calvary Church and the course of Bishop Whittingham in connection therewith. It is positively stated to-night that steps have been taken with the view of a trial of Bishop Whittingham for a violation of the canon of the diocese in not causing the said rectors to be brought to trial, and that a formal presentment of the Bishop was made to the presiding Bishop, Rev. J. B. Smith, of Kentucky, two weeks ago, the requisite number of clergymen and laymen signing the paper. One of the signers was delegated to convey the presentation paper to Bishop Smith, which duty he performed at the time indicated. Under these circumstances, the mode of procedure of Bishop Smith, according to the existing general canons, will be to convene a Board of Inquiry.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States and the lower lakes, being highest in New-York. It has fallen west of the Mississippi, and is probably lowest in Minnesota; northeast and northwest winds and clear weather prevail from the Atlantic States to the Mississippi Valley. South-east winds and cloudy weather prevail to the westward with occasional light rains. The temperature remains low over the lake region and the Atlantic States. The rivers have very generally fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, throughout the Atlantic States rising barometer, north and east winds, cooler, partly cloudy and clear dry weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary barometer and temperature, partly cloudy weather and possibly light rain, with southerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary temperature, north-east, veering to south-east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east and south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the Lower Mississippi Valley light local rains.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	58°	63°	3:30 P. M.	62°	84°
6 A. M.	61°	64°	6 P. M.	61°	83°
9 A. M.	66°	74°	9 P. M.	55°	77°
12 M.	70°	80°	12 P. M.	53°	70°

Average temperature yesterday......74 3/8°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year......60 3/4°

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

SEIZURE OF CHICAGO WHISKY IN PITTSBURG, OWING TO IMPROPER RETURNS.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—Collector Davis yesterday made a seizure of several barrels of liquor, consigned to dealers in this city by Golsen & Eastman, Chicago, improper returns of which had not been made in Chicago. The dealers in this city are not implicated.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—O. P. Gilham has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger in the First District of Ohio, and Theo. Washburne and William P. Belden in the First Missouri District. The following dismissals were made to-day in the First District of Illinois: George A. Vergho, George H. Mueller, John C. Foltz, and Theodore Shickel, Storekeepers. I. H. Hildreth, Otto Harbring, and E. F. Culverton, Gaugers. J. W. Hargy, Gauger in the First Ohio District, has also been dismissed.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The *Daily News*, of Atlanta, Ga., suspended publication yesterday.

Mrs. Rhoda Austin was run over and killed at Amsterdam, N. Y., yesterday by a Central Railroad train.

The friends of the late Gen. John C. Breckinridge met at the St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, last night, and adopted resolutions eulogizing the life and character of the deceased statesman.

Col. F. W. Sims committed suicide last night in a lodging-house in Second street, San Francisco, by taking morphine. Papers found on his person indicate that the deceased had been the business manager of the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser*.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will meet in the First Reformed Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 P. M. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Goyn Talmage, President of the last Synod. The session will last about eight days.

The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, of Trenton, which had employed about 400 of the New-Jersey convicts in the manufacture of shoes, ceased operations on Tuesday. A few days ago they gave notice of the surrender of the contract, and paid the forfeiture of $10,000. They have been operating for six years; but now find that they are paying the State too large an amount per man.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says that a fire broke out in the Libbey Elevator, Brooklyn, Iowa, to-day, which consumed that building, together with a warehouse, corn cribs, the large elevator of W. E. Small, Conkling's lumber yard, and a number of small buildings. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The fire was still raging at the last report.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—A storm passed over this city last night, resulting in considerable destruction of property. The chimney at Eden's lumber-yard was blown down, crushing beneath it a young man named McLellan, who had sought shelter from the storm.

ERIE BANKRUPT.

THE ROAD IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE—MR. JEWETT APPOINTED BY JUDGE DONOHUE—THE ROAD UNABLE TO MEET MATURING DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS—THE CAUSE SAID TO BE THE STAGNATION OF BUSINESS—ACTION HASTENED BY FEAR THAT THE ENEMIES OF ERIE WOULD THROW THE ROAD INTO BANKRUPTCY—NO CHANGES IN THE RUNNING OF THE ROAD—RESULTS OF THE MOVEMENT—COPIES OF THE LEGAL PAPERS.

The argument of the motion to appoint Hugh J. Jewett Receiver of the Erie Railway was heard yesterday by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The application was made by Wilbur M. Brown, the deputy of the Attorney General, who submitted an affidavit setting forth the inability of the company to pay the June interest on its funded debt, and asking for the appointment of a Receiver as the better method of protecting the rights of the stockholders and the people of the State. Messrs. Shipman, Barlow, Laroque & MacFarland appeared for the Erie Company, and the Trustees of the various mortgages also have been made defendants, but offered no opposition to the motion. The order was granted by Judge Donohue, and went into operation at once. It makes no changes in the management of the company's affairs beyond constituting the present President the sole executive authority, subject to the orders of the court. Immediately on the granting of the order, Mr. Jewett filed the required bonds in $500,000, Messrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Homer Ramsdell, and Edwin D. Morgan becoming his sureties.

The present movement, throwing the Erie Railway into bankruptcy, was determined upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow, in Madison avenue, on Tuesday evening. Among those present at that meeting were Edwin D. Morgan, Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. Ramsdell, John A. C. Gray, Mr. Baltzer, and William Butler Duncan. At this meeting Mr. Jewett submitted a statement of the condition of the road, and showed that in consequence of the unexampled depression in freights and the recent falling off in business, the company was not in a condition to meet the June interest on its bonded debt. An effort was being made by persons hostile to the interests of Erie to procure the appointment of a Receiver, and it was deemed that, in case such a step must be taken, the road should be confided to the management of its friends.

One of the most important results of the present proceedings will be the ability of Erie, by relieving it of the load of interest on its mortgages, to compete successfully with the other trunk lines which have interest and dividends to pay on bonds and capital stock.

Below will be found the affidavit on which the order was issued, together with the order, and the amended complaint upon which the action was based.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JEWETT.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE SAID TO BE THE COURSE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS IN DEMANDING FREQUENT STATEMENTS.

A TIMES reporter found President Jewett enjoying a cigar in the Windsor Hotel last evening, but the newly-appointed Receiver was very short in his answers. He at first refused to say anything at all, on the ground that the reporter knew as much about the affairs of the company as he did. On being pressed farther, he said that the refusal of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies to lend the Erie Company on its Pennsylvania coal lands the money requisite to pay the June interest, and a movement on foot by parties hostile to the direction of the road to secure the appointment of a Receiver, had precipitated the crisis. But the primary cause of all the trouble was the silly course of the stockholders in perpetually demanding new statements of the condition of the road, which caused needless agitation in the newspapers and impaired the company's credit. The company's difficulties were very great, arising principally from the unprecedented low rates of freight caused by the railroad war, and the unusually small amount of carrying trade, the result of the general depression in business and the backwardness of the season, but with proper assistance from the stockholders all would have been overcome. Even now, said Mr. Jewett, if they will declare their willingness to sustain the company all may yet be well. The Receiver feared that there would not be harmonious action, and under the circumstances he thought it best to call together a meeting of the Directors. A Receiver was not thought necessary, and was not wanted, but seeing no way out of a Receivership the Directors unanimously agreed to accept the one for which the State Attorney was pressing, provided he would consent to the appointment of the speaker. The attorney's representative was willing to accept their suggestion, and yesterday's proceedings were the consequence. A change in the direction would not be effected if it was thought by the stockholders that their interests would be served by it. Mr. Jewett declined to make a more general statement of the causes which had led to the company's insolvency, and was extremely reluctant to enter into any particulars.

WHAT THE DIRECTORS SAY.

STATEMENT OF J. A. C. GRAY—AN INTIMATION THAT JAY GOULD AND BARLOW ARRANGED FOR A RECEIVER.

Mr. John A. C. Gray, when first approached, said that he would prefer not to be interviewed, but would refer the reporter to Mr. Jewett. Being informed that his views were desired in addition to those of Mr. Jewett, he said that he had for a considerable time vaguely anticipated the appointment of a Receiver, but he had not expected it would come so soon. He had thought that perhaps it would come in the Fall. The first official notification he had had of it was at the meeting at Mr. Barlow's house on Tuesday evening. The directors assembled there were informed that the Attorney General had determined to ask for the appointment of a Receiver by virtue of the authority vested in him by law so to act on information of the insolvency of any company. The Attorney General had been very courteous about it, and had waited on the officers of the road in reference to his action, the suit being entirely a friendly one. The directors had acquiesced in the result, as indeed there seemed to be no other course for them to take, and, on motion of Mr. Gray, it was resolved that Mr. Jewett was the proper man for the position, if there was to be a Receiver. "Probably the wicked ones would say," said Mr. Gray, "that the affair was all cut and dried before it was presented to the Directors." Undoubtedly it was known to some persons long before it was known officially to the Directors. Whether it was one of the steps or one of the results of a plan of Mr. Jay Gould to again obtain possession of the road, was a question on which there might be different opinions. If Mr. Gould was trying to get possession of it he would probably get it very cheap. The appointment of a Receiver might have been arranged for by Mr. Gould and Mr. Barlow, but if there was any understanding between them, Mr.

Jewett was not, in Mr. Gray's opinion, privy to it. The appointment would probably have been made soon if it had not at this time. He had had vague ideas, gleaned from his intercourse with persons "on the street," that even if the Erie Railway Company had secured the loan from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, they would have been enjoined by certain parties from paying the June interest. This, however, was merely an impression. The company would have had hard work to pay the $800,000 interest on June 1, even if they had secured the loan of $500,000 which had been refused by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and probably it was just as well that the Receiver was now appointed, as the appointment was merely a question of time. The company, he believed, was solvent, but they had no credit, owing to the combinations which had been made on the street and to the bad management under which the road had suffered during Mr. Watson's administration, when the funded debt was increased $25,000,000, with hardly anything to show for it. The reasons for the refusal of the loan for which they had applied were probably best known to Mr. Sloan, but he (Mr. Gray) understood, though not officially, that it was because (although the security was ample) there would probably have been vexatious litigation resulting from the transaction.

STATEMENT OF EX-GOV. MORGAN.

Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, who was found at his residence, No. 411 Fifth avenue, did not care to have published any statements as coming from him, but at length consented to furnish the following information respecting the causes that resulted in the Receivership. The constant attacks of the press upon the company have impaired its credit to such an extent that it was found impossible to raise the necessary money to pay the June interest. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies had promised to loan $500,000 on the Erie coal lands, but for some reason or other refused to abide by their promise. Mr. Morgan did not know of this until the Directors' meeting of the previous evening, but President Jewett did. Threats had been received from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey of injunctions against the road, and immediately after the publication of President Jewett's statement the Attorney General had sent a representative to the company's offices to ascertain why the road should not be placed in the hands of a Receiver. While a hope remained of obtaining the June interest in time, Mr. Jewett had succeeded in putting off all these outside efforts, but in the end, seeing that a crisis was inevitable, he called the Directors together, and it was agreed to trust to the Attorney General rather than permit hostile parties to obtain control of the road. Mr. Morgan thought that the interests of the stockholders would be safe in Mr. Jewett's hands. Further than this he would venture no surmises upon the effect of yesterday's proceedings, and would name no names in connection with the causes that had led to the company's insolvency.

STATEMENT OF R. SUYDAM GRANT.

Mr. R. Suydam Grant, another of the Directors, when spoken to on the subject of the latest developments in Erie, said that he knew nothing more than had already been published in the newspapers. He had only seen one of the Directors during the day, and had heard of nothing new whatever in connection with Erie. Mr. Jewett was undoubtedly the fittest person in every way to undertake the duties of Receiver. His appointment was entirely satisfactory to the Board of Directors, and would undoubtedly be to the stock and bondholders of the road.

THE PETITION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York, plaintiff, against the Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, Thomas A. Scott, John Taylor Johnston, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Schuchardt, W. Butler Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, Herman Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, Henry G. Stebbins, R. Suydam Grant, Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Gray, Courtlandt Parker, and Homer Ramsdell, Directors of the Erie Railway Company, defendants; William T. Hooker, Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith, James Brown, J. C. B. Davis, Dudley S. Gregory, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, John Earl Williams, Jay Gould, C. T. Hunter, William Butler Duncan, Horatio N. Otis, William C. Rushmore, Cornelius Walsh, John Toucey, Zenas H. Russell, Coe F. Young, Dorman B. Eaton, Augustus Frank, Lawrence C. Woodruff, John A. C. Gray, and Legrand Lockwood, defendants under various mortgages described and embraced in this action.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILBUR M. BROWN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wilbur M. Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is of counsel for the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, and at present charged with the duty of representing the Attorney General therein. That since the commencement of this action facts have transpired and have come to the knowledge of the Attorney General which have made it necessary to the end of obtaining the relief sought for in and by this action for and on behalf of the people of this State, and to the end that a proper judgment and decree may be entered herein, that the summons in this action should be amended by making new defendants therein, and that an amended and supplemental complaint should be filed. The names of such new defendants and the reason why they should respectively be made defendants, as well as the facts and circumstances aforesaid, are fully and at large set forth in the proposed amended summons, and a proposed amended and supplemental complaint submitted herewith. It has also, by reason of such facts and circumstances, become necessary to the protection of the rights and interests in the premises of the plaintiffs, the people of this State, that a Receiver should forthwith be appointed, as in the said amended and supplemental complaint is prayed for, and that the injunctions therein prayed for should forthwith be granted. And on behalf of the plaintiff this deponent prays that such order, accordingly, may forthwith be granted by this court. In this behalf deponent further says that he has carefully inquired into the truth of the allegations contained in the said proposed amended and supplemental complaint; that in the prosecutions of such inquiries the proper officers of the said company have offered this deponent, at his request, free and full access to the records, books, and accounts of the company, and have fully and freely imparted to deponent such information as he required, and answered all interrogatories proposed by deponent supporting such answers, when proper, and needful, by books and documentary evidence, and deponent has carefully read and considered the recent report of the President of the Erie Railway Company appended to the said amended and supplemental complaint, and marked Exhibit "A." From these different sources deponent has obtained full information touching the premises, and he is, therefore, able to depose and say, and does depose and say, the allegations of fact contained in the said proposed amended and supplemental complaint are in substance all and singular true, and that any errors of fact will, if any shall hereafter appear, be found to relate merely to immaterial errors in matters of detail and of accounts, but in no wise affecting the substantial accuracy of the allegations or touching the merits of this action. Deponent is further able to state, and does state, that the President and Directors of the Erie Railway Company do not deny the substantial accuracy of the said allegations. Deponent further says that, after due information and seasonable inquiry in the premises, and having regard solely to the best interests of the people of this State, and of the creditors of the said corporation, the Attorney General is satisfied that the best interests of both and of all parties will be served, protected, and promoted by the appointment of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, now the President of the said company, receiver thereof, as prayed for with full power to do all things that may lawfully and properly be done in the premises.

That the high personal character of Mr. Jewett, his long and extended experience in the management of railroads, his intimate knowledge of the situation and affairs of the company, and the general confidence reposed in him by the employes of the road and by the public, render such appointment eminently fit and proper.

W. M. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me May, 25, 1875.
MAURICE SPILLANE,
Notary Public New-York County.

THE ORDER.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, A. D., 1875.

Present, Hon. Charles Donohue, Justice,

The People of the State of New-York, plaintiff, against the Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, Thomas A. Scott, John Taylor Johnston, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederic Schuchardt, William Butler Duncan, Edwin D. Morgan, Hiram Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, H. W. Meyer, Henry G. Stebbins, R. Suydam Grant, Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Gray, Courtlandt Parker, and Homer Ramsdell, Directors of the Erie Railway Company; J. C. B. Davis, W. S. Gregory, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, John Earle, William S. Gould, C. T. Hunter, William Butler Duncan, Horatio N Otis, Cornelius Walsh, John Toucey, Zenas N. Russell, Cornelius F. Young, Dorman B. Eaton, Augustus Frank, Lawrence C. Woodruff, John A. C. Gray, and Legrand Lockwood, defendants, as Trustees under various mortgages described and embraced in this action. A motion on behalf of the plaintiff in the cause having been made for leave to amend the summons herein and make new parties defendant, and for leave to file an amended and supplemental complaint, and also for the appointment of a Receiver of the property and franchises of the Erie Railway Company, according to the statute in such case made and provided, as is alleged, and also for an injunction as by the motion papers herein will fully and at large appear, and the said motion now coming on to be heard, and Wilbur M. Brown, Esq., of counsel for the people in this behalf, duly delegated by the Attorney General, appearing and moving for and on behalf of the people, the defendant, the Erie Railway Company as well as of the other defendants who have been served and have approved in this action by Shipman, Barlow, Laroque & MacFarland, their attorneys in this action, expressly waived any and all objections, for want of notice, and having admitted due and legal notice and service of the motion papers herein.

Now, therefore, on the proposed amended papers and the proposed amended and supplemental complaint herein duly verified, and on the affidavits on said Wilbur M. Brown, Esq., and on motion of the said Wilbur M. Brown, of counsel for the plaintiff, and after hearing William F. MacFarland, Esq., on behalf of the said Erie Railway Company and the said other defendants, and due deliberation having been had, it is ordered:

1. That the summons in this action be and the same is hereby amended as prayed for.

2. That leave be and leave is hereby granted to file the proposed amended and supplemental complaint in this action as prayed for; and the said summons being so amended and the said amended and supplemental complaint having been duly filed, it is further ordered that Hugh J. Jewett, now the President of the Erie Railway Company, be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of all and singular the property and franchises of the said defendant, the Erie Railway Company, mentioned and described in the complaint in this action, and all and singular appurtenances in anywise thereto appertaining, and of all records, books, papers, and all accounts of the said company in anywise appertaining to the business thereof and necessary to enable him to properly and efficiently perform the duties imposed upon him by this order; that he give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties as Receiver in the premises in the sum of $500,000, with sureties to be approved as to form and sufficiency by one of the Justices of this court, and that on the filing of such bond he enter forthwith upon the performance of his duties as such Receiver. And it is further ordered just as soon as may be, after he shall have entered upon the performances of his duties, the said Receiver shall make and file with the Clerk of this Court a true, full, and complete inventory of all and singular the property of the said company, real, personal, and mixed, of all which he is appointed Receiver.

3. The said Receiver shall continue the operation of the said road in the ordinary and usual course as the same is now operated in the common carriage of freight and passengers, having due regard to the public interests and the accommodation of the public, and keeping the premises and property, both real and personal, in good condition and repair, to the end that the said road may be efficiently operated with safety and convenience to the public. To the same end he shall from time to time employ and discharge all needful laborers, servants, and agents, and shall purchase and pay for all such needful material and supplies as may seem to him to be necessary and proper in the exercise of a sound discretion with leave to apply to the court from time to time as he may be advised for directions in the premises, and he shall settle and adjust according to usage and the usual course of business, all outstanding traffic, balances with other railroads and like balances as may from time to time arise. And he shall have power to make all usual, necessary, and proper arrangements for the interchange of business in the way of traffic, and he shall have power generally to do and perform all things usual and proper, according to the rules and usages of good railroad management, to increase the business of the said road, and promote the convenience of the public. He shall have power to prosecute and defend without the further order of this court all existing actions by or against said company, and to pay and defray the usual and ordinary expenses incident thereto. He shall have power to commence and prosecute any actions which, in the usual course of business, he may deem it proper and necessary to commence hereafter, either in the name of the said company or his own name as such Receiver, as he may be advised. He shall have full power to defend all suits that may hereafter be brought against the said company, or against himself as such Receiver, by the permission of this court, and to defray the necessary and proper expense of such proper prosecution and defense. He shall do whatever may be needful to maintain and preserve the corporate organization and franchises of the said company to the final judgment in this action, and to defray the necessary and proper expenses incident thereto, and in all and singular the premises he shall be subject to such orders and directions as this court may from time to time make, and he is authorized to apply from time to time for such orders and directions as he may be advised.

4. As soon as may reasonably be done after he shall have entered upon the performance of his duty, the said Receiver shall pay and discharge all debts due from the said company to laborers, servants, agents, and employes of all kinds and sources rendered in and about the operation of the railroads of the said company and in and about the conduct and management of its lawful business. Such business shall not embrace debts due for more than four months prior to the entry of this order, without the further order of this court in the premises.

5. He shall in like manner ascertain the amount due by said company and unpaid for current materials, and supplies purchased for the use and operation of the railroads of the said company within four months prior to the entry of this order, and he shall pay the amount found to be justly due, but he shall not have power to pay any such debts of longer standing without the further order of this court.

6. He shall have power to redeem any and all securities of the company now pledged as security on loans of money, and if needful shall have power to borrow money; and he shall also have power to borrow money, if needful in his judgment, in order to comply with the directions contained in the third and fourth paragraphs of this order, and so far as may be needful to pay for current necessities and supplies, but for no other purpose without the order of this court.

7. The said Receiver shall keep a true, full, and particular account of all his acts and doings as such of all the property, rents, revenues, and income that shall come to his hands, and of all his payments and disbursements in the performance of the duties imposed by this order, and he shall once in every three months, and oftener if required, render to this court and file with the Clerk thereof a full, true, and particular account of all his receipts and disbursements in the premises. He shall keep all balances of moneys in his hands and deposit in some bank of approved credit subject to his order, and he shall not pay out, but safely keep, subject to the further order of this court, all such moneys, except in so far as payments and disbursements are authorized by the terms of this order. The premises considered, it is further ordered that the said defendant, the Erie Railway Company, be, and the said company is hereby commanded and strictly enjoined not to pay or cause or permit to be paid any interest upon any of the mortgage bonds of the said company until the further order of this court in the premises; and the said company, and each and all the officers and agents thereof, are also strictly commanded and enjoined to deliver up and surrender to the said Receiver, when he shall have become qualified, according to the terms of this order, to enter upon his duties as Receiver, all and singular the premises whereof he is hereby appointed Receiver. And it is further ordered that each of the defendants Trustees respectively of the mortgages referred to in the complaint in this action be and they hereby are severally and respectively restrained and enjoined from commencing or prosecuting, or causing or permitting to be commenced or prosecuted, any action against the said company, or in any wise affecting the property thereof, and from any wise interfering with the said company or the property thereof as such Trustees without the further order of this court.

CHARLES DONOHUE.

THE AMENDED SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

The following are the main points of the complaint of Attorney General Pratt:

After setting forth the history of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, its organization in 1832, and its bankruptcy in 1859 and the passing of its affairs to the Erie Railway Company, it continues:

II. The defendant, the Erie Railway Company, was created, organized, and exists under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 4, 1860, and various subsequent acts in addition thereto. It was created for the purpose of taking title to the property and franchises of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which, in pursuance of an amicable arrangement made to that end under authority of law, were purchased by certain trustees for, and duly conveyed to, the said Erie Railway Company, in the said year 1861.

The said Erie Railway Company thereupon became possessed of and succeeded to all the rights, privileges, and franchises, together with the railroad, its appurtenances, branches, and leased lines theretofore owned and possessed by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The said Erie Railway Company also took title to the said property subject to certain outstanding mortgages upon the property aforesaid, and to certain pecuniary liabilities of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The said Erie Railway Company derives the powers, rights, and franchises, which it now possesses and exercises under and by virtue of the law hereinbefore specially referred to, certain other acts of the Legislature of this State passed from time to time since the organization of the said Company, and the general laws of this State, governing railroad and other corporations; also certain special and general laws of the respective States of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, in both of which States the said corporation possesses franchises and privileges, owns and operates railroads, and in both of which it is subject to various duties, liabilities, and regulations, to all of which laws the plaintiff begs leave to refer from time to time, as occasion may require.

IV. The defendant, the Erie Railway Company, was created with a capital stock of 114,375 shares of common stock of $100 each and 85,357 shares of preferred stock of $100 each. The common stock of the said company has been increased from time to time, and now amounts to 780,000 shares. The amount of preferred stock remains as above stated, with the exception of $1,210, which amount was added by a special act of the Legislature of New-York, March 14, 1866.

The funded debt of the said company, and which is secured by various mortgages of the property and franchises of the company, is of the amount and nature stated and described in President Jewett's last report. The interest, payable annually, on the said debt amounts to $4,073,106 56. Table B of the said report contains a statement of the disposition made of bonds to the amount of $15,000,000, issued under the so-called second consolidated mortgage of the said company. By the said table it appears that, whereas the said company is in form obligated to pay the said bonds, principal and interest, at par, the said company has only realized therefrom at the rate of about forty cents in the dollar. The plaintiff charges that the said mortgage and the said bonds were issued without authority of law, and that they are void. That the manner of dealing with the said bonds on the part of the said McHenry, the said London Banking Association, and others, was and is fraudulent and unlawful, and that each and all of the claims of the said McHenry and others were and are fraudulent and unlawful. That the said bonds, nor any part thereof, are held by bona fide holders for value, and that if the said company is liable for any amount in respect of the said bonds it is only liable for the amount of money actually received therefor and no more.

As to the said so-called first consolidated bonds, whereof there are outstanding $12,076,000, and as to the said so-called convertible gold bonds, the plaintiff has no knowledge and no information sufficient to form a belief as to the validity thereof. The plaintiff is informed, however, and believes, that all the other bonds specified in the said table, to the amount therein specified, constitute legal and valid obligations of the said company, according to the tenor thereof.

V. By table E annexed to Mr. Jewett's report it appears that the amount of rental payable annually by the said Company in respect of its leased lines is $986,722 31, and the plaintiff is informed and believes that the said several leases are liable to forfeiture in case of non-payment of rent as the same matures.

VI. The plaintiff is informed and believes that the unsecured debts of the said company, now outstanding, due and unpaid, and shortly to become due, amount to $2,648,531 55. Of this sum, $1,086,891 87 is due for wages. Of the said unsecured debt, the sum of $635,809 84 is due for supplies. The sums above mentioned, and due for services rendered and supplies furnished to the said company constitute in equity a preferential charge on the property and revenues of the said company, and, as the plaintiff is advised, should be so regarded and dealt with by the court.

VII. In addition to the existing liabilities of the said company before mentioned, there are very many actions pending against the said company, in this State and in other States, involving large claims of various kinds, and amounting in all to many hundred thousand dollars. There are also outstanding against the said company, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, judgments unpaid and unsatisfied, but to what amount the plaintiff is not at present advised.

VIII. The Directors of the said company in the year 1873, believing it to be for the interest of the company so to do, purchased or caused to be purchased for and on account of the said company, a large amount of stock in companies owning so-called coal lands in the State of Pennsylvania, paying therefor in the whole about the sum of $2,594,191 65, of which amount $1,931,810 08 was applied to the purchase of said stock, and the balance, $662,381 57, was advanced to meet expenses incurred by said companies in the management and development of the same. The stock so purchased is not at present a source of revenue. Moreover, the plaintiff alleges that such purchase and payment were *ultra vires*—in violation of the charter of the said company—and that such purchase constitutes a just ground for the forfeiture thereof.

IX. In the month of May, 1874, the Directors of the said company, in order to perfect and control a through line of railroad from the City of New-York to the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, entered into an agreement with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The plaintiff alleges and charges that the said agreement was and is *ultra vires*, and void. Nevertheless the plaintiff is informed and believes the Atlantic and Great Western Company claims and insists upon the validity of the said lease, that the same did go into effect and operation, and that a large sum of money is due from the Erie Railway Company in respect thereof. The plaintiff is advised that this pretended lease should be adjudged to be void.

X. The said Erie Railway Company heretofore, to wit, on or about the 22d day of November, 1869, wrongfully and illegally declared a so-called scrip dividend of seven per cent. on the said preferred stock of the said company, and issued therefor certain so-called scrip, bearing interest and payable at a certain time therein named. The plaintiff is informed and believes that no dividend within the true intent and meaning of the law had been earned on the said preferred stock, and that the said scrip so issued was and is illegal and void.

XI. The Directors of the said company heretofore, to-wit, on or about the 11th day of February, 1873, did declare and authorize to be paid a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the said preferred stock of the said company, amounting to $298,791 85, and a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the par value of the common stock of the said company, amounting to $1,365,000. The plaintiff is informed and believes that these dividends were not earned, and were not properly declared, and he is advised that there should be an accounting in the premises.

XII. The plaintiff further charges and alleges that the current net income of the said company, from the earnings of its said railroad and property for many years last past, has not at any time been equal to the payment and satisfaction of the current obligations of the said company as they matured; that these obligations have from time to time been met and discharged by a resort to the expedient to temporary loans, and that, in consequence of this mode of dealing with the indebtedness of the company, its indebtedness has not in fact been discharged and diminished to any extent, but on the contrary has been continued at an enormous expense, and has constantly and rapidly increased in the aggregate.

XIII. The plaintiff further alleges that notwithstanding the efforts of the President and Directors of the said company to maintain the credit and promote the prosperity of the said company, as hereinbefore admitted by the plaintiff, the said company has, in fact, been insolvent for more than one year last passed, and has, in fact, not paid its current indebtedness, but has merely changed the form and character thereof, as hereinbefore stated, and that the said company now is entirely insolvent. The net earnings of the said company, since the annual election, in July, 1874, to the present time, has been only about the sum of $3,163,454 19.

During the same time the current obligations of the company, for interest and rental, have amounted to about $4,784,911. In addition to such obligations the floating debt of said company, unsecured, and maturing from time to time, was, at the date of the last annual election, in July, 1874, about $5,000,000. In the meantime the floating debt of the company has been somewhat reduced, but not from and by the application of earnings, but from and by the application of the proceeds of bonds sold at the rate and sacrifice hereinbefore stated, by reason whereof the debt of the said company, though changed in form, has not been diminished, but, on the contrary, has been increased in amount

The amount now due to the servants, employes, and agents of the company, represented by the payrolls of the company, is about the sum of $1,086,891 87, which amount includes wages and salaries due from March of the present year to the present time. There is now due from the said company to sundry persons, for materials and supplies, about the sum of $1,500,000. There is also owing from the said company to sundry persons, in respect to bills payable, so-called, or unsecured floating debt, about the sum of $890,189 91, which said bills payable are becoming due, from time to time, at short intervals. The only available assets for the satisfaction of the said indebtedness, or any part thereof, consists of stocks and bonds to the nominal amount of about $100,000, but of uncertain market value.

In addition to the indebtedness before in this paragraph specified, the said company is indebted in respect of call and time loans, so-called, to the amount of about $1,405,000, and has on deposit with the several creditors of the company in respect of such indebtedness, securities of various kinds, mainly in bonds and stocks of real value, considerably in excess of the said indebtedness, but which securities if sold according to the tenor of the pledge for default in payment of the loan, would realize much less than the true value thereof, and it is essential to the interests of the said company and to the public, that the said securities should not be forfeited.

On the 1st of June next ensuing, according to the tenor of the so-called second consolidated mortgage bonds, there will become due and payable a semi-annual installment of interest, amounting to $553,190 40, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the dollar on $14,400 000 of the said bonds actually issued. Including this interest and excluding the obligations of the said company before specified and presently due and payable, as near as can at present be estimated, the obligations of the said company will mature and become payable between the date hereof and the 1st day of October of the present year, to the amount of over $8,000,000, and the estimated receipts of the said company, from earnings and all other sources, according to an estimate most favorable to the said company, does not exceed the sum of $4,581,271 94. And, consequently, the receipts of the said company, between the periods aforesaid, will be nearly $4,000,000 less than the liabilities of the company maturing in the meantime.

The plaintiff alleges and the fact is so, that there are employed in and about the operation of the said road more than 12,000 persons, in various capacities; and by reason of the failure of the said company to pay the wages of the said persons, they have threatened to leave the service of the company, thus not only preventing the said company from performing its duties to the public, but exposing its property to additional danger from lawless violence at the hands of a large body of exasperated men.

The said company is on the eve of being obliged to stop payment even in form, and of being obliged to make default in the payment of interest on its said mortgage bonds. Immediately thereafter, as the plaintiff is informed, and has reason to believe, a multiplicity of actions of different kinds, and in respect of all and singular the premises, will be at once commenced against the said company, involving applications for injunctions, Receivers, &c., &c., all of which, in the present embarrassed state and condition of the company, would, for reasons sufficiently hereinbefore set forth, cause irreparable loss and damage to the people of this State and to the said company and its just creditors.

The plaintiff further says that the premises considered, the said corporation, the Erie Railroad Company is within the true intent and meaning of the statute liable to be dissolved, and should be dissolved and wound up; and the plaintiff prays judgment accordingly, and that in the meantime, a Receiver may be appointed to take, hold, and possess, under the immediate authority and direction of this court, all and singular, the franchises, property, railroad, and appurtenances of the said company, including, so far as need be, the books, papers, and records of the said company, with full power and authority to run and operate the said road, and preserve and protect the said franchises and property, and preserve the corporate organization and existence of the said company, so far as he may be able so to do, till the final judgment and decree in this action.

That an injunction may issue, restraining the defendants respectively from commencing or prosecuting any other suits or actions against the said company, and from interfering in any other manner with the company or the property and franchises thereof, and that the said defendant, the Erie Railway Company, may be restrained and enjoined by the like order of this court from the payment of any interest on any of the mortgage bonds of the said company hereinbefore referred to, until the further order of this court in the premises. That an account may be had and taken of and concerning all and singular the matters and things in respect whereof an account has been hereinbefore prayed for, to the end that what appertains to equity may be done. That all and singular the assets and liabilities of the said corporation may be marshaled, the amount of the just debts and obligations may be ascertained and determined, and also the respective order and priority thereof in point of lien, and the amount and extent of such lien, and that the property of the said company of all kinds, including the franchises thereof liable to sale, may be sold at such time, under such circumstances, and in such manner as will best preserve and promote public interest, and the interest of the creditors of the said company, and the proceeds distributed in such manner as will best preserve and promote the public interest and the interest of the creditors of the said company, and the proceeds distributed in such manner as may be just and equitable, and that then and thereupon the said corporation may be dissolved and wound up by the final judgment and decree of this court. That, in the mean time, Hugh J. Jewett, who is now President of the said company, may be appointed such Receiver as aforesaid, with the power and authority aforesaid.

(Signed,) D. PRATT,
Attorney General of the State of New-York.

FURTHER ERIE LITIGATION.

THE SUIT OF THE JEFFERSON CAR COMPANY—DECISION RESERVED.

Some time since a contract was concluded between the Erie Railway Company and the Jefferson Car Company, by which the latter leased a certain number of cars at $10,500 per month, to be paid from moneys due the Erie Road from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The Erie Company refused to fulfill their part of the contract, and suit was instituted for the recovery of the lease-money. Pending judgment, by agreement between the parties, the plaintiff receives half the sum at stake, amounting to $173,000. The Referee decided that $346,000 was due the plaintiffs, and that the lease was valid. Application was made yesterday in this Court on behalf of the plaintiffs for an extra allowance to cover the amount named in the lease, viz., $1,350,000, or, at least, a sufficient allowance on the $346,000. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company also claimed an allowance, as they were parties to the suit. The defense was that the highest amount at which the allowance could be fixed was the sum named in the judgment, but that in reality it should be only on a quarter rent on the amount sued for. Judge Donohue granted the Jefferson Company $4,000 and the Delaware and Hudson Company $400.

DEATH OF JUSTICE SHERWOOD.

HE DIES SUDDENLY AT THE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.

Judge Thomas D. Sherwood died suddenly, at the Gramercy Park Hotel, on Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock. For several days previous Judge Sherwood had been complaining, but neither his physician nor himself anticipated any serious illness, much less any such sudden termination to his sickness. On Monday he was attending to his duties at the Tombs Police Court as usual, and on Tuesday he was only restrained from going to court by the urgent persuasion of his physician. On Tuesday evening his symptoms first caused his friends uneasiness, but they had hardly become alarmed about his condition when he suddenly dropped away. Judge Sherwood was about fifty years of age. He was graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1846, and immediately afterward entered the Law School connected with that institution. Upon the completion of his studies he was admitted to the Bar in this City and for over twenty years carried on a large and successful practice. Upon the reorganization of the Police Courts, Mayor Havemeyer named Mr. Sherwood as one of the Justices. He has presided successively at Jefferson Market, at the Harlem Court, at Essex Market, and at the Tombs, uniformly discharging his duties with a punctuality, promptness, intelligence, firmness, and unwavering regard for the interests of justice which have insured him the unreserved confidence and the sincere respect of his associates. While the City loses in Judge Sherwood one of its ablest and most faithful magistrates an unusually large circle of attached personal friends mourn in him a most courteous and genial man—one who, although undemonstrative in manner, impressed himself upon all with whom he came in contact as singularly sincere and warm-hearted.

TRIBUTES OF HIS ASSOCIATES.

Early yesterday morning the sad announcement was made that Police Justice Sherwood had died on the night previous, at the Gramercy Park Hotel. The news came with surprise on the associates and friends of the deceased, whose constant attendance upon his duties indicated that he would be spared for many years. He officiated on Monday in many cases—and his appearance then did not furnish any signs of his early demise.

The Board of Police Justices met yesterday afternoon, to take appropriate action upon the death of Justice Sherwood. Justice Kilbreth, the Chairman, was affected to tears. He spoke of the virtues of the deceased, of his upright demeanor on the Bench, of his ability as a lawyer, and of the pains which he took in every case to dispense justice always and exercise clemency when necessary. He was followed by Justice Morgan, who also paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of his late associate. Justices Smith and Otterbourg then addressed the board on the loss they had sustained. In the course of Mr. Otterbourg's remarks he cited one instance which, he said, showed the goodness of Mr. Sherwood's heart. A few hours before he died a man named Michael Kerr called upon him at his hotel and requested him to discharge his wife, whom he had committed for thirty days to Blackwell's Island. Kerr said in his petition that he had three helpless children, and that they sadly needed the mother's care. Mr. Sherwood, moved to compassion, immediately wrote upon the back of the paper: "Go to the court and get the Clerk to fill up a magistrate's discharge, and bring that to me." "That," added Justice Otterbourg, "was the last official act our deceased associate performed, and it was left to me to sign my name to the discharge he had ordered." The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the exercise of an inscrutable wisdom, it has pleased the Divine Power to suddenly remove from our midst a beloved associate.

Resolved, That we are impressed with sentiments of profound reverence for the Almighty, whose decree has saddened our hearts with grief, and bow our heads with submission to his will.

Resolved, That our late associate, Thomas B. Sherwood, was especially endeared to us as the possessor of all the virtues of true manhood. His unyielding integrity, his fidelity to duty, his firm allegiance to the cause of truth his unerring sense of justice, his temperate counsels, his unwavering kindness, and his gentle, unassuming manner have securely enthroned him in our affections and memories.

Resolved, That in the death of our late associate this Board has sustained a loss of one of its most valued members, the administration of justice a faithful and conscientious Judge, the Bar an able and worthy representative of its purity, and the community an upright and useful citizen.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Board of Police Justices attend his funeral in a body, and that the several Police Courts and the Court of Special Sessions be appropriately draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

The board also resolved to meet at 3 P. M. to-day in the Ashland House, and proceed from thence to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, where the funeral is to take place. During the proceedings a letter was read from Justice Flammer apologizing for his absence and paying a high tribute to the deceased.

At the adjournment of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Phelps said he thought it was only proper that there should be some expression of feeling by the court regarding the death of Justice Sherwood. He had known Justice Sherwood for a number of years, and would bear testimony to his strict integrity and honesty of purpose. Justice Sherwood had always discharged his onerous duties with zeal and fidelity, and the community at large had suffered a serious loss by his death. Mr. John O. Mott, in approving the motion of Mr. Phelps, concurred in all that had been said, and stated that Justice Sherwood had on all occasions on which he had been brought into contact with him, shown a commendable desire to do justice to all parties.

Judge Sutherland said that he knew Justice Sherwood well, and had always found him remarkably modest and unassuming. He had discharged his duties with great industry and strict honesty of purpose, and had never failed to investigate fully the complaints brought to his notice. He regretted very much the death of Justice Sherwood, and heartily concurred in the remarks of Mr. Phelps. He thought it only proper that the court should give some fitting expression of its sympathy, and would therefore direct that their action be recorded on the minutes of the court.

Ex-Justice Shandley and Alderman Howland are named as candidates for the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Sherwood.

A YOUNG LADY COMMITS SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26.—Miss Sabina Mason, aged seventeen years, a daughter of John Mason, left her bed at her father's house in Pawtucket about 4 o'clock this morning, and drowned herself in a neighboring pond. She had been intimate with a young man, and the father's consent to their marriage had been asked the night before. He deferred his answer.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

LATEST ADVICES FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE ELECTIONS IN COLOMBIA — SERIOUS TROUBLES ANTICIPATED—UNITED STATES VESSELS AT ASPINWALL—SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE IN LIMA.

Advices from Panama to May 16 contain the following information on affairs in South and Central America: The news from the interior of the Republic of Colombia is of little general importance, except in relation to the election for President of the Republic. The coast States are expected to go for Nunez, and those of the interior for Parra. Matters now look as if the vote of the State of Panama would decide the question, and, as for some time back the outgoing President has left no stone unturned to get the successor of his choice elected, Panama continues in a state of feverish uncertainty and fear that the national forces may interfere and bring on a conflict to secure the State for the Government candidate, Señor Parra.

There is little doubt that the State majority will be for Nunez, in which case intriguing between Bogota and the Parristas here may from one moment to another lead to the conflict which all peaceable people now regard with horror. Dr. Pablo Arosemena is likely to be elected President of the State.

Messrs. Aizpura, J. N. Herrera, and a Major Vegal have been banished the State for conspiring to upset the Government of Señor Miro.

The United States steamer Canandaigua remains at Aspinwall, awaiting orders by cable. It is likely she will be ordered to stay there until the existing political uneasiness has subsided.

The only vessels of war in the harbor of Panama are Her Britannic Majesty's ships Petrel and Tenedos.

The United States steamer Omaha was at Arica, Peru, on the 24th of April, and was about to start on a cruise northward along the coast. The United States steam-ship Richmond, flag-ship, was at Valparaiso, April 17. The French steamer Galissoniere, flag-ship, was at Payta, on the 8th inst., on her way to Panama.

Her British Majesty's steamers Albatros was at Valparaiso April 17, Daring was at Coquimbo April 17, Fantome was at Callao on the 6th inst., and was expected daily to leave for Payta and Panama.

Hon. Thomas Biddle, Minister of the United States to Ecuador, who died at Guayaquil on the 7th inst., had been in bad health, and determined to go to Poserja, in the interior. He arrived at Guayaquil on the 7th inst. about 10 A. M., and died in a few hours after from the persistence of a disease from which he suffered before he went to Ecuador.

NICARAGUA.

The Government of this Republic at last dates was chiefly occupied in considering the financial difficulties of the country, but was in all other respects tranquil and at peace.

The Government of Costa Rica has agreed to the proposal of that of Nicaragua, to refer to arbitration all the questions of limits and others pending between the two countries.

The press in general of Nicaragua recommend that the five Presidents of the States of Central America should meet in conference to take into consideration the condition and wants of the country.

Don Tomas Arjon took charge of the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 13th of April last.

The income of the National Treasury was, for the month of January last, $165,783, and the expenditure, $101,475.

Melendez, who assassinated the ex-Vice President of Salvador some time ago, was executed on the 29th of April. It took twenty-three shots to kill him.

Elections are to be held for next President of Salvador in December next.

From the Republics of Costa Rica and Honduras there is no news of importance.

A project has been submitted to Congress to authorize the Executive to establish a steam line to China to promote a voluntary immigration of Chinese into Peru. The subsidy to be paid is $150,000. It was expected the proposition would be carried into effect.

An earthquake was felt at Lima on the 5th of April, at 2:30 o'clock A. M., and also at Trujillo some fifteen minutes earlier. Two shocks were also felt at Coquimbo on the same day.

A riot has taken place on the Payta and Pima Railroad, chiefly directed against the Superintendent. Troops had been telegraphed for to Lima.

CHILI.

Fifty European immigrants had arrived in the Straits of Magellan and settled near Punta Arenas. Some five hundred more were expected. They were chiefly French.

PERU.

The news from Peru leads to the belief that the election struggle between the partisans of Prado and Montero was very likely to end in an outbreak. Dr. Rosas, the ex-Minister of the Interior, was also about to appear as a candidate for the Presidency. The elections take place in October next.

A few days ago work was commenced in Chorrillas, nine miles distant from the capital, on the land line which will connect the submarine cable shortly to be laid between that celebrated watering-place and Caldera, in Chili. This, it is considered, will connect Peru with Europe, via Caldera, Valparaiso, thence over the Cordilleras to Buenos Ayres, Bahia, and Lisbon.

The Lima newspapers report that Congress has authorized the Executive to arrange the guano business as might seem most advantageous for the interests of the nation. There was a rumor that Pierola had left his asylum in Bolivia and gone towards Arequipa. Troops have been forwarded to that point in case of its being true.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS—RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH—GENERAL BUSINESS.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—In the morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was received and discussed. The board asks for $545.000 for foreign missions for next year. Rev. Dr. Ellingwood made a lengthy address on the foreign missionary work in China and Japan. It was agreed to publish the correspondence between the committees of the Northern and Southern General Assemblies in the appendix of the minutes.

Yesterday morning the report of the Committee on Home Missions was submitted by Rev. Dr. Brownson. It expresses gratitude at the successful result of the year's work financially. The year began with a debt in the Home Missionary Department, only about three-fourths of which was canceled through the pledges made at the last General Assembly. Besides covering that debt the income of the year has exceeded that of the previous year by $1,500. Contributions of individuals and churches show an advance of $43,095 79, notwithstanding the unusual demands for aid growing out of the grasshopper scourge in the West. The fruits of enduring labor appear in the organization of 93 new churches, in the elevation of 38 others to self-support, in the erection of 50 church edifices, in the establishment of 345 Sabbath-schools, in the addition of 5,538 members to the communion of the Church on profession of faith, and almost as many by letter.

The formation of independent and irresponsible churches, as has sometimes been suggested, would be unwise, inexpedient, and hurtful.

The increase of missionary churches in some of the older States, is a matter of deep concern. Of the missionaries of the board, thirty-nine labor in New-Jersey, seventy-five in Ohio, eighty-seven in New-York, and ninety-one in Pennsylvania. If it be proper then as such, it is a loud call for increased liberality. The subject is one of grave responsibility, and strongly commends itself to the attention of the Presbyteries. The organization of our Christian women in behalf of the foreign missions work for the heathen, has brought a large increase to the resources of that excellent board. We beg to suggest that the Assembly recommend the organization of a Woman's Home Missionary Society, with auxiliary societies, and further, that the formation of district auxiliary societies be recommended to those churches in which this course may be deemed expedient, and that in those in which there is one society only, embracing, if possible, all the ladies of the church, it be suggested to such society, whether devoted primarily to home or foreign missions, to set apart at least the labor and gifts of one-fourth of each year to either board. In view of the great struggle of the board to meet the demands pressing so heavily upon it, the Assembly would urge upon the churches more liberal contributions to this cause, and the like appeal is made to Sabbath-schools in order that children may learn to take the salvation of their own country into their hearts.

In conclusion, the committee recommend that the following members of the board be re-elected, viz.:

Ministers—Rev. John F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D.; Laymen—Robert L. Kennedy and John T. Johnson; also that John E. Parsons be elected in the place of Thomas C. M. Paton, who declined a re-election. After a motion to receive the report a discussion was had which continued up to adjournment, previous to which a large number of bills and overtures were read and referred to appropriate committees. In the afternoon session after discussion the report and resolutions were adopted. During the evening no business was transacted, the whole time being given to short discussions.

In the afternoon session the Committee on Bills and Overtures reported on the whole question of fraternal correspondence with the Presbyterian Church South. The recommendations are embodied in the following resolution, which was adopted with only a few dissenting votes:

"*Resolved*, That this Assembly deeply regrets that negotiations in reference to fraternal correspondence have failed, that the Assembly deem it inexpedient to press the question of fraternal relations at present by further negotiations, through the appointment of another committee. At the same time the Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to affirm unequivocally its confidence in the integrity and Christian character of our brethren of the Southern Church, and to declare that all acts and deliverances of the Northern Assemblies of which they complain are wholly null and void and of no binding efficacy as judgments of the Church we represent or as rules of proceedings for the Presbyteries and church sessions, and that in so far as they or any of them can be supposed to impart any injurious imputations on the present character and standing of the churches and members of the Southern Assembly as Christians and Presbyterians, such an application of them would be unjust to them and would be disapproved and regretted by us; and further to reaffirm explicitly in harmony with the repeated and emphatic deliverances of former Assemblies, our hearty willingness and our earnest and sincere desire for the re-establishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies on terms and conditions which shall be mutally honorable and in the spirit of Christian hearty forbearance and brotherly love; and that we await in charity and hope the early coming of the day when we shall again mingle with our brethren of the Southern Church in Christian fellowship and co-operation."

THE LEGAL FEES OF CORONERS.

WHAT CONTROLLER GREEN PROPOSES TO PAY—HE EXPOSES THE TAMMANY JURY SYSTEM—"DICK" CROKER'S BILL REDUCED ONE-HALF.

The following letter has been sent to the Coroner's office by Controller Green.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

Messrs. Richard Croker, Anthony Eickhoff, Adolph Kessler, and Henry Woltman, Coroners:

GENTLEMEN: Before paying the amount of money claimed to be due to you and your four attending physicians for services during the three months of January, February, and March, of the present year, it seemed proper to ascertain if the fees charged by you have been lawfully earned and are legally due by the City. To this end I directed an examination of the documents of your office, upon which your accounts are based, and find that certain irregularities and peculiarities exist, which indicate that deductions should be made from them. The number of inquests charged for the first quarter of 1875 is 820, and the amount of fees claimed for the same, including autopsies and examinations, is $21,491.

The duties of Coroner, for which payment is to be made under the statute, are, generally speaking, as follows: Upon receiving notice of a death, under circumstances requiring an inquisition, to subpœna a physician and call in witnesses. When necessary to have a jury, to summon jurors and swear them. To hold inquest—to reduce to writing the depositions of witnesses; to certify their testimony and the inquisition of the jury; to have body opened when necessary; to make up and file the inquest papers; to turn over in manner directed by law, the property found upon deceased, and to make sworn return of same, with the bill of fees, and in case of death found to be caused by criminal act to take certain other prescribed steps. (Revised Statutes.)

The fees allowed to Coroners by law are as follows, (Laws of 1868, chapter 565:)

For viewing each body, and holding inquest thereon	$10
For summoning and swearing a jury	5
For making and filing each inquest, (doc.)	5
Making a maximum of	$20

And by the same act "all other fees or expenses now existing, whether by City or County usage, or by law, charged by said Coroners, are hereby abolished."

The cases in which inquests are to be held are specified by chapter 462, of the laws of 1871, viz.:

"When any person shall die from criminal violence, or by a casualty or suddenly when in apparent health, or when unattended by a physician, or in prison, or in any suspicious or unusual manner."

In such cases "the Coroner shall subpœna a properly qualified physician, who shall view the body externally or make an autopsy thereon, as may be required." The physician is to receive $3 for such external examination, and $10 for each autopsy made. "The testimony of such physician," the law goes on to direct, "and that of any other witnesses that the Coroner may find necessary shall constitute an inquest." The summoning of a jury is, therefore, not required in every case, but on the contrary, the second section of the same act authorizes the Coroner, if he deems "necessary," to call a jury to assist him in his investigation, in which case he is to proceed as directed by part 4, title 7, article 1 of the Revised Statutes. It appears, however, that in every instance in the 820 cases reported by you, you have charged for a jury, making a total charge of $4,100—notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the inquests are upon bodies of persons dying of small-pox, of still-born children, &c., in which the cause of death must have been evident, and the testimony of the physician and witnesses quite sufficient for the determination thereof. It further appears that in the summoning of these juries you have not exercised that care which it has been decided you are legally bound to take. (See Crocker on Sheriffs and Coroners, section 951.) "He should exercise the same care in selecting the jurors as the officer is required to do in the case of jurors in a civil or criminal proceeding in courts of law."

A careful examination of your inquisitions show that in a large number of cases the same individuals repeatedly form your juries. Thus the following may be noted as illustration:

In 30 juries F. J. Hawks appears as juryman; in 38 juries W. F. Griffin appears as juryman; in 40 juries E. G. Sepweig appears as juryman; in 42 juries John Healy appears as juryman; in 65 juries R. Cook appears as juryman; in 112 juries O. F. Reilly appears as juryman; in 114 juries H. Jenness appears as juryman; in 118 juries J. J. McDonald appears as juryman; in 175 juries Edward Burke appears as juryman; in 186 juries Joseph Fogarty appears as juryman; in 208 juries A. N. White appears as juryman.

Six of these persons under Coroner Richard Croker constituted 120 juries out of the 300 juries charged for by him for the three months. What purpose those persons serve other than the performance of their regular jury duties I am not especially informed. Of more than 5,000 names charged as jurors over 1,250 names are repeated, and not less than 2,500 names appear not to have been signed by the person apparently acting as juror, as required by law. Of the 820 juries some 700 have no residences given, and no means of identification exist. About 100 juries of Coroner Kessler have the respective residences of jurors set forth.

By reference to the authority last quoted, you will observe that the "inquisition shall be signed by such jurors," and also that "if some of the jurors sign with their mark, such signature should be properly attested." (Sec. 960.) Such attestation does not appear upon your inquisition papers. By the same authority, and the decisions quoted thereby, (sec. 960,) you will further perceive that "the jurors must sign their names at length, and not merely the initials of their Christian name." And yet of these 5,000 and over names alleged to have been signed individually in these inquisitions, not less than one-half are with initial letters only, thus, "A. N. White," &c. The law requires the Coroner (by 3 Rev. Stat., 1,036) "to summon not less than nine, nor more than fifteen persons" to serve as jury, and "whenever six or more shall appear they shall be sworn." Now, of the 820 juries charged for by you, some 800 are composed of but six men each. The regularity of this minimum number would seem to indicate that not over six persons are usually summoned. In thirty-five inquests the physician, termed Deputy Coroner, though no such office is known to the law, with five others compose the jury. In four cases less than six jurors appear in each jury. In ten cases there is not the essential certificate of physician. The errors shown by the examination of inquests in the accounts of the physicians will be taken up later. In face of these facts it would seem questionable whether the Controller would be justified in paying for the summoning, &c., of these 5,000 "good and lawful men of the State of New-York, duly chosen and sworn and charged to inquire on behalf of the people," &c., to use the language of your certified inquest.

As regards the charge of $5 each, a total of $4,100, for "making" and "filing" inquest papers, I fail to see that this is a legal charge, inasmuch as the inquest papers are still in your hands and not filed, and inasmuch as such of them as are defective cannot be considered as "made." If the proper reductions from your accounts are made in accordance with the result of the investigation, as above stated, they would stand as follows:

CORONER RICHARD CROKER.

Account rendered	$6,000
Deductions by the Finance Department	3,000
Balance	$3,000

CORONER ANTHONY EICKHOFF.

Account rendered	$3,660
Deductions by Finance Department	1,880
Balance	$1,780

CORONER ADOLPH KESSLER.

Account rendered	$3,140
Deductions by Finance Department	1,620
Balance	$1,520

CORONER HENRY WOLTMAN.

Account rendered	$3,800
Deductions by Finance Department	1,900
Balance	$1,900

A total deduction of $8,400.

I would also direct your attention to the necessity of filing in this department, prior to payment of your quarterly accounts, a receipt showing that the requisitions have been properly filed, the same being necessary as a voucher. The following table shows the total expenses of the Coroner's Department for several years:

Year.	Yearly total	Year.	Yearly total.
1868	$55,495 00	1872	93,834 00
1869	61,921 32	1873	77,624 33
1870	71,384 00	1874	82,812 66
1871	81,012 65		
Total			$524,114 01

You cannot fail to concede as excessive the $80,000 drawn annually by your office for the performance of duties involving no considerable disbursements on your part, your clerk receiving his pay of $3,500 yearly from the Treasury, and you seeking to make the City responsible for your rent at $1,500 per annum. Under the old system the total fees were as follows: For taking inquest, $5; for summoning and swearing jurymen, 37½ cents; for witnesses, 31¼ cents, and all other expenses from $2 to $4 per inquest. The average, at these prices, for six years up to 1868 was only $9 80 for each inquest, all expenses included. The average paid you is $27 75 for each inquest, nearly three times as much as formerly.

The administration of the affairs of the City in every one of its departments has fallen into great looseness and irregularity. It is evident that practices which do not conform with the law have become fixed in your field of duty. It is desirable that the tone of the public service should be elevated and that this service should be systematized and better ordered and regulated. To aid in this work and to invite your co-operation to these ends these statements are respectfully presented to you. Should any inaccuracies or misconceptions be found in them, it will give me great pleasure to have you point them out, that they may be corrected. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

THE MAY FESTIVALS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS—THE EXERCISES IN THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES—OVER FIFTY THOUSAND CHILDREN PARADING—THE VARIOUS ROUTES OF MARCH—COLLATIONS IN THE EVENING.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Sunday-school Union of the City of Brooklyn was celebrated yesterday afternoon by over 50,000 children. Everything that could make Brooklyn's gala-day a success combined to attain that result. The weather, bright, clear, and cool, was all that could have been desired by the most ardent well-wisher of the festival, and served greatly to increase the pleasure and good spirits of the numerous participants. The management of the affair, under the supervision of the Committee of Arrangements, composed of Messrs. A. J. G. Hodenpyle, George P. Sheldon, James H. Wheatley, H. C. Whitmarsh, William Harkness, and John R. Morris, was remarkably smooth and complete, even in the minor details. The whole of the Brooklyn Police force was on duty during the afternoon, the Captains personally supervising the movements of their subordinates in keeping order, and in freeing the various routes of procession from the passage of vehicles. The City Hall, Court-house, and all the public buildings, the Tabernacle, Lay College, and very many private dwellings were richly and picturesquely decorated with flags, banners, and streamers. The chimes in the various churches were rung at intervals during the day. The procession was divided into nine divisions, namely: The Prospect Park Division, the Washington Park Division, the Bedford Division, the Central Division, the Tompkins Avenue Division, the Heights Division, the Tompkins Park Division, the Carroll Park Division, and the Gowanus Division. The Washington Park Division and the Tompkins Park Division were divided into sub-divisions parading in separate columns, all the other divisions being divided into sections, each under the direction of a marshal and his assistants. The order of exercises was similar in all the churches, and was as follows: Singing, reading of the Scriptures, singing, prayer, singing, address, singing, and benediction. The Prospect Park Division, the largest in the procession, comprising thirteen distinct Sunday-schools, under the leadership of the Tabernacle Sunday-school of 1,500 children, was transported by cars to Prospect Park, where, at 3:30 o'clock, the exercises took place.

The Washington Park Division paraded in two subdivisions, the Eastern and the Western, each subdivision being divided into three sections, comprising two or more schools. The programme at the various churches of these divisions comprised, besides the singing, short addresses by Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, Matthew Hale Smith, George W. Bungay, Rev. Charles R. Baker, Ralph Wells, and Rev. C. W. Horner. The ground of parade was on Clinton avenue between Willoughby avenue and Fulton street, the signal for starting being given at 4 o'clock by a salute from a battery of guns.

The Bedford Division, the next in size to the Prospect Park Division, was divided into four sections, under the respective leadership of the Sunday-schools of the Church of the Mediator, the Central Congregational Church, the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, and the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, each section comprising from three to five schools. Previous to the parade, exercises were held at the various churches, enlisting the services of Rev. George A. Peltz, Reuben Jeffery, D. D., Rev. Thomas F. Cornell, D. D., Rev. C. Hamlin, Rev. William A. McGinley, Henry Martyn Scudder, D. D., Rev. Charles M. Giffin, J. Halstead Carroll, D. D., Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Andrew A. Smith, Rev. S. H. Platt, Rev. Hiram Hutchins, Rev. A. D. Vail, William F. Sherwin, John G. Bacchus, and Rev. Samuel P. Halsey. The line of march, on Gates avenue, from Franklin to Washington avenue, was handsomely decorated with banners and streamers. The schools formed at 4 o'clock and marched down Gates avenue in two parallel columns, preceded by the New-York Seventh Regiment Band, to Washington avenue, where they gave a very fine exhibition of countermarching. The Central Division, under the command of E. H. Wilson, was divided into four sections, comprising nineteen schools and a total of 5,000 children. The parade was in Hanson place, from Flatbush avenue to Oxford street, and in Oxford street, from Hanson place to Atlantic avenue, and it was preceded by the Twenty-third Regiment Band.

The Tompkins Avenue Division, comprising five schools, lead by the scholars of the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church, paraded New-York avenue and Pacific street. The inmates of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum also marched in the first section of this division.

The Heights Division, under the leadership of Sunday-schools of St. Ann's Church, the Church of the Pilgrims, Plymouth Church, and the Second Presbyterian Church, was divided into four sections, under the command of D. W. Tallmadge, the largest section in the division being the one composed of the Home School of Plymouth Church, the Plymouth Bethel, and the Plymouth Mayflower Mission, with a total number of nearly 3,000 children. The line of march, through Henry, Clinton, and Montague streets, was started at 3 o'clock precisely, about 5,000 children being in the ranks. The decoration of banners was very fine, Plymouth Church and Bethel exhibiting a very rich display of flowers and evergreens.

The Tompkins Park Division, in two sub-divisions, composed of two sections each, were under the respective direction of Wesley M. E. Church, Throop Avenue Mission, St. Matthew's P. E. Church, Green Avenue M. E. Church. The programme in churches previous to the parade, consisted of singing and addresses. Rev. Frederick Brown, Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. Charles Hall Everest, and Rev. E. Eggleston, D. D. The line of march was along DeKalb avenue, between Marcy and Tompkins streets, which concluded with a grand parade at Tompkins Park at 3:20 o'clock by 2,500 children. The Carroll Park Division comprised about 5,000 children, and was divided into six sections. After the exercises at Westminster Presbyterian Church, Strong Place Baptist Church, Christ Church, Middle Reformed Church, South Congregational Church, and St. Paul's Church, the line formed on Clinton street, marching and countermarching from there to Union street until 5 o'clock, when the children were dismissed.

The Gowanus Division of five schools assembled at the Baptist Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street, and the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, where addresses were delivered by G. C. Adams, Rev. M. Ramlon, of Vermont, and Rev. M. Simmons. The line, composed of 2,360 children, formed at Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street, and marched from thence to Seventeenth street, to Third avenue, to Ninth street, and to Fifth avenue, preceded by a band of twenty-four pieces. The divisions when formed presented the shape of a perfect cross, which rendered the countermarching singularly attractive in its evolutions. The Universalist schools also participated in the anniversary. At 1 o'clock their three divisions assembled at Dr. Nye's church of Our Father in Clermont avenue, where the exercises consisted of speeches by Drs. Nye, Camp, Mr. Crowell, Mr. Stephens, and others. At 3 o'clock the scholars began their march to the park accompanied by Conterno's band.

At the conclusion of the various parades, the children all returned to their own churches, where special collations were prepared for them. At the Tabernacle tables were spread for 3,000 people, music being furnished by two full bands.

HOW AN ABSENT-MINDED GENTLEMAN WAS MADE UNHAPPY.

The St. Louis *Republican* tells the following pathetic story of a gentleman whose name it does not desire to give, but who, it may be stated, is the Deputy Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction in that city: He is a gentleman ripe in years and experience, and is not only possessed of a kindly disposition, but is courteous and polite to an exceptional degree. Yesterday he was down town, and the expenses incidental to his peregrinations were such that when he entered a car to go home he found that he had only ten cents in available funds. This would not buy a slip of tickets, and one-half of it would not satisfy the conductor for a fare; so here was a go. While Mr. Blank was studying this problem he saw a gentleman about to buy a slip of tickets, and approaching him he requested that he be accommodated with two tickets for his ten cents. The gentleman was agreeable, so when the conductor came around the slip was purchased, a ticket was handed him for Mr. Blank's fare, and a second ticket was handed to Mr. Blank by the gentleman. Mr. Blank had his ten cents in his hand, but was engaged in thinking of something else at the time, and in his absent-mindedness he received the ticket with a bland "thank you," rolled it up with his ten cents, and put the whole in his pocket. He then smiled his usual smile, and looked for all the world as though he had just paid for the balance of the passengers. The gentleman who had bought the tickets stared hard at him, and undoubtedly placed this occurrence on record in his mind as one of the most cheeky performances he had ever witnessed. The stare was maintained for the balance of the trip, its indignant expression continuing accordingly as Mr. Blank smiled and looked contented. It was not until some time after Mr. Blank had left the car that he discovered the ten cents and the ticket, and he now occupies his spare time in hunting for that stranger. Should he fail to find him it need not surprise the public to hear of the sudden decease of one of its servants.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

LIMITED DIVORCE—ALIMONY AND COUNSEL FEES PENDENTE LITE.

Llamosas vs. Llamosas.—Appeal from order of General Term, Supreme Court, (first department,) affirming order of Special Term entered upon report of Referee directing defendant to pay $35 per week alimony to the plaintiff during the pendency of this action, and also $575 counsel and Referee's fees. The parties were married at Sancti Espiritu, Cuba, in 1862, but have resided for more than a year in this State. They have two children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively eight and one-half and three and one-half years. Plaintiff alleges cruel and inhuman treatment upon the part of defendant, also the conversion by him of her individual property to the amount of $5,000. Defendant denies the allegation of cruel treatment, also the conversion, save for the benefit of his wife and family. Defendant's income is alleged to be about $6,000 per annum.

Upon appeal to General Term the court held (opinion by Daniels, J.) that, though the allowance granted was liberal, yet no injustice had been done to defendant by granting that amount, his income being apparently amply sufficient to warrant it. Defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the appeal has been dismissed, with costs.

ATTORNEY'S MALPRACTICE—MOTION TO DISBAR.

In the matter of Kelly, a counselor at law.—This case arose in New-York City, and the facts are briefly as follows: In June, 1874, Henry H. Morange, an attorney at law, practicing in New-York City, held an order for the examination of one Jacob Ehrlich in supplementary proceedings, the said order being returnable on Saturday, June 27. On Thursday, June 25, Richard B. Kelly, the defendant, of the firm of Kelly & Macrae, (also lawyers, practicing in New-York,) called upon Mr. Morange, and desired an adjournment of the examination of the judgment debtor, Ehrlich, on the ground that one Bartlett, a client of Mr. Kelly, was desirous of satisfying, or in some way arranging, the judgment, so soon as he should return from Boston, where he then was. The adjournment was granted, and Tuesday, June 30, agreed upon as the adjourned day.

On Saturday, June 27, Morange sent his clerk to court to get the adjournment marked on the papers. He swears that he directed the clerk to go to the Court of Common Pleas, where the action was pending, but the clerk swears that he was not aware that the cause was pending in that court, or that the order of adjournment must be signed by a Judge of that court. On the contrary, he swears that Mr. Morange indorsed the order "Supreme Court," and that he, misled by such indorsement, took the order to the Supreme Court Chambers, where it was signed by Judge Westbrook, who, in fact, had no jurisdiction of the case. Morange alleges that his clerk connived at this mistake with Kelly and Macrae, which is emphatically denied by all the other parties.

Upon the adjourned day Mr. Morange attended at the Court of Common Pleas, and, the judgment debtor not appearing, obtained an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Upon the return day of such order Mr. Morange attended court and moved for an attachment against Ehrlich. This motion was opposed upon the ground that Ehrlich had duly attended court, with his attorneys, for the purpose of examination on the original return day of the order supplementary, and that neither he nor his attorneys (Truax & [illegible]) were cognizant of any adjournment having been agreed upon. Upon these grounds and those before stated the motion for an attachment was denied and the proceedings dismissed. Mr. Morange charges Kelly with bad faith and unprofessional conduct in the premises, in conspiring to deceive him [Morange] and procure a dismissal of the proceedings against Ehrlich, and for these reasons demands that Kelly's name be stricken from the roll. Upon the other hand Mr. Kelly swears that he never represented Mr. Ehrlich professionally, but acted throughout in the matter in the interest of Mr. Bartlett, a client of his, and a friend of the judgment debtor, Ehrlich; that upon procuring the adjournment from Mr. Morange he notified Ehrlich thereof, and requested him to attend with his attorneys upon the Saturday, and have the adjournment marked as agreed upon. Having done this, he allowed the matter to escape his mind. His partner, Mr. Macrae, accidentally meeting Morange's clerk upon the Saturday at Supreme Court Chambers, and knowing nothing of the matter, nor of Mr. Kelly's action therein, consented to the adjournment upon the clerk's representation of what had passed between Morange and Kelly. He did not notice that the matter was pending in the Common Pleas and not in the Supreme Court. Upon the accusation of bad faith being made against them, Kelly and Macrae procured the consent of Ehrlich's attorneys, waiving the default taken by them against Morange, and offering to go on with the examination under the original order. Kelly's client, Mr. Bartlett, also offered to pay Mr. Morange the amount of the judgment (some $300) against Ehrlich, but this Mr. Morange refused to accept, and adhered to his determination to have Kelly disbarred. He subsequently caused the papers in the case to be published, and circulated them among the members of the Bar and others until enjoined therefrom by order of Judge Donohue.

Mr. Kelly produced, upon the hearing, numerous affidavits stating the facts to be substantially as alleged by him, and as hereinbefore set forth. The matter was heard before the General Term of the first department in October, 1874, and an order made dismissing the application and directing Mr. Morange to pay the costs and disbursements, which were adjusted by the court at $115 30. Failing to pay this amount, Morange was arrested by the Sheriff of New-York County in December, 1874, upon a precept issued out of the Supreme Court.

An order to show cause why such precept should not be vacated was subsequently granted by Judge Donohue, but on argument the motion was denied, with $10 costs.

Upon appeal to General Term, this order was affirmed, with costs, and from the order of affirmance Mr. Morange appealed to the Court of Appeals, which has affirmed the order, with costs.

ARSON.

Woodford vs. The People.—Defendant Woodford and one Stone were jointly indicted in December, 1873, for setting fire to and destroying some thirty-five buildings in the village of Canastota, Madison County, on Oct. 27, 1873. The indictment specifically named several of the buildings as belonging to various residents of the village, and in the first count charged the defendants with feloniously, willfully, and maliciously setting fire thereto in the night time, "there being then and there within the said dwelling-houses some human being." The second count in like manner names the buildings and charges that the defendants "feloniously, willfully, and maliciously did burn" the same, together with "certain dwelling-houses of divers persons and individuals and people to the jury unknown." Defendants elected to be tried separately, and defendant Woodford moved to quash the indictment upon the ground of duplicity and vagueness. This motion being denied, defendant moved that the District Attorney be required to elect under which count he would proceed, there being two separate offenses charged. This motion was also denied, and defendant objected to the admission of evidence under the indictment, upon the ground that it did not sufficiently describe the places burned, by whom they were owned, and in which of them human beings were alleged to be at the time of the burning. These objections were all overruled, and defendant excepted. Upon the trial it was pretty conclusively proved that the fire was started by defendants in a barn to the north of the village. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the result was the destruction of nearly the whole village. There was evidence tending to show a settled plan on the part of defendants to accomplish this object. Woodford at one time owned property and occupied a good position in the community, but had ruined himself by drink. He had expressed his intention of being revenged upon the village for some real or fancied wrongs sustained by him there. Some evidence was produced by the defense tending to show insanity on the part of Woodford. Before the case was given to the jury the District Attorney withdrew all charges against the prisoner with the exception of his charge of burning the house of Mary H. Parker, in which she at the time was sleeping. This house took fire from the barn before mentioned.

The court charged the jury at length, and upon conclusion was requested by defendant's counsel to charge certain further propositions of law bearing upon the insufficiency of the indictment. The court declined so to charge, and defendant excepted. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of arson in the first degree. Defendant moved in arrest of judgment upon several grounds, which motion was denied, and the prisoner sentenced to hard labor for life at Auburn State Prison.

The proceedings were brought before the General Term of the third department December, 1874, when the conviction and judgment were affirmed, Judge Landon writing the opinion, in which he holds that the indictment was properly found and not liable to the charge of duplicity; also that the charge to the jury was correct, and did not prejudice the prisoner. Case comes here by writ of error issued out of this court to the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment.

CONVERSION OF FUNDS BY AN OFFICER OF A BANK.

Knapp vs. Roche.—Plaintiff is Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank of the City of New-York, and sues to recover the sum of $66,200, which he alleges was wrongfully converted by defendant to his own use out of the funds of the bank, while he was Vice President thereof. The case was tried in the New-York Superior Court, before Judge Speir and a jury, Feb. 18, 1874, when the following facts were elicited: Defendant was Vice President both of the bank in question and also of the Guardian Savings Bank. Henry Smith was President of the former bank, and William M. Tweed was President of the latter. The Bowling Green Savings Bank was indebted to the Guardian Savings Bank in the sum of $58,125. Checks amounting to $40,000, drawn and placed in defendant's hands for the purpose of applying on this indebtedness, were, instead, placed to the credit of defendant's private account at the Guardian Savings Bank. Other checks belonging to the bank, and designed for like purposes, amounting to $36,208 30, were used by defendant in stock speculations. These funds have never been repaid, and the affairs of the bank having been placed in the hands of plaintiff as Receiver, he brought this action. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $97,166 11, and upon appeal to General Term the judgment was affirmed. Defendant brought the case to this court, and claims that no conversion was proved; that no money belonging to the bank was actually traced into defendant's hands, nothing but checks (which are, at the best, but evidences of value) having been used, and that "trover" can only be sustained when some specific property capable of identification is sued for, which is not the case here. Also, that the Judge's charge to the jury was unfair to defendant, and error in point of law.

This court have now reversed the judgment of the General Term, and granted a new trial, costs to abide the event.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, May 26, 1875:

No. 12½—*Peter O. Williams and others, Executors, &c., respondents, vs. The Town of Duanesburg, appellants.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 55.—*Frederick A. Chase, appellant, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt et al., respondents.*—Argued by Lucien Birdseye, of counsel for appellant, and by James Mathews for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Thursday, May 27, 1875.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST SULLIVAN—OPINION AND AWARD OF JUDGE FANCHER.

The following is Judge Fancher's opinion and award in the case of Mary W. Roosevelt and James A. Roosevelt against Nahum Sullivan:

By a lease dated 23d October, 1872, Mary W. Roosevelt leased to Stephen W. Jessup the premises known as No. 4 East Twentieth street, New-York, for twenty years, from May 1, 1873, at certain specified rent, the lessee also to pay taxes and assessments. The lessee further agreed to expend, within one year from May 1, 1874, "$10,000 in changing said premises into a store, and the erection of an addition to the present building to extend within ten feet of the rear line of the premises;" the alterations, improvements, and additions at the expiration or other determination of the lease to belong to the landlord.

On the same day a similar lease was made by James A. Roosevelt to Stephen W. Jessup of the premises known as No. 6 East Twentieth street, New-York, containing similar provisions as those in the former lease. The lessee entered into possession under the lease, and during the time specified made alterations in No. 6 East Twentieth street, by changing the dwelling house into a store, and in so doing expended between $5,000 and $6,000 in the improvement. He has since failed and gone into bankruptcy, leaving unpaid certain taxes and assessments and some rent, for which the landlords present the following claims and account:

MAY 13, 1875.

S. W. Jessup, debtor to Nos. 4 and 6 East 20th st.

Nov. 1, 1874, to taxes		$1,283 00
Feb. 1, 1875, to one quarters' rent		2,000 00
May 1, 1875, to one quarters' rent		2,000 00
Interest to May 1		80 08
Total		$5,358 08
Credit, May 8, Verdin	$100 00—	
Credit, May 8, Bloom	200 00—	300 00
Total		$5,068 08
Assessment confirmed March 26, 1875		51 50
Total		$5,119 58

On the 23d of October, 1872, Nahum Sullivan executed a guarantee which, after referring to the leases, proceeds as follows:

"I, Nahum Sullivan, do hereby guarantee the faithful performance and covenants of said leases on the part of said Stephen W. Jessup, until such time as said Jessup shall have expended the sum of $20,000 in the alterations and improvements above described; at which time this guarantee shall determine, and the obligations of this guarantor shall at no time exceed the sum of $10,000."

The landlords dispossessed the lessee and took possession of the premises on the 1st of May, 1875, under the statute relative to summary proceedings to recover the possession of lands. It cannot be doubted that such dispossession was an eviction of the lessee, and terminated the leases from and after May 1, 1875. The landlords, however, were, not withstanding such abrogation of the leases, entitled to recover of the lessee and his surety for all the rent which had become due up to the 1st of May, 1875, and also for the previously-accruing taxes and assessments. I decide, therefore, that the surety, Nahum Sullivan, is liable to the landlords for, and should pay to them, the aforesaid sum of $5,119 58 in satisfaction of all rent, taxes, and assessments under said leases.

A more difficult question arises, whether or not the surety is liable to the landlords for any further sum under the facts of this case. Had the landlords not dispossessed the lessee, a continued liability for rent, accruing subsequent to the 1st of May, 1875, would have rested on the lessee and his surety. But the statute declares that whenever a tenant is removed from demised premises by a dispossession warrant, "the contract or agreement for the use of the premises, if any such exists, and the relation of landlord and tenant between them shall be deemed to be canceled and annulled. (3. R. S. 5th Ed., p. 838.) The lease is therefore annulled from the forfeiture, yet the landlord may recover on the contract the rent due at that time. (6 Hill, 507.) He cannot, however, recover for any rent that accrues after he resumes possession, for the lease is annulled. Such rent is gone forever by reason of the dispossession and the re-entry. From the time of the re-entry the lease is void for every purpose, except for antecedent breaches. The leases could not have been forfeited by summary proceedings, except for non-payment of rent. The lessee could not have been summarily dispossessed for an alleged breach as to the alterations. (Beach vs. Nixon, 9 N. Y., 36.) The landlords, therefore, for another cause than the alleged breach of the covenant of the lessee to make alterations in the buildings on the demised premises, have chosen to annul the leases and to re-enter the demised premises. They thus repossess their former estate in the premises; and one of them secures the advantage of whatever improvement the lessee's expenditure of between $5,000 and $6,000 may have caused by the alteration of the dwelling-house into a store. It is a well-established principle of equity that a surety is entitled to be subrogated to all the rights and remedies of the creditor against the debtor, whose debt he is compelled to pay as to any fund, lien, or equity which the creditor had against any person or property on account of said debt. (Mathews vs. Aiken, 1 Comst., 599; Lewis vs. Palmer, 28 New-York, 271; Ellsworth vs. Lockwood, 42 New-York, 98.) This is a right of the surety which does not depend upon contract, but upon oft-recognized principles of justice and equity. Whether the value of the premises changed from a dwelling to a store was so much increased as to produce an additional rent beyond the amount reserved in the lease so as to reimburse to any extent the surety on account of the rents he is required to pay, it is not now possible to determine. Perhaps, however, these improvements are not such a collateral as the surety in this case is entitled to claim. I think he cannot claim them. But there is another ground on which it must be held that as the case stands the surety is not liable to the landlords beyond the fixed amount of rent, taxes and assessments in arrears. No damage for the breach of the covenant to make alterations in the building have been shown. There is no covenant of the lessee that he will pay to the landlords a sum certain if he does not make the alterations and improvements mentioned in the leases. Nor has the surety agreed to do so. The landlords have no claim to any sum of money in that respect, unless they prove what damages they have sustained by the breach. They have put it out of the power of the lessee or his surety to specifically perform the covenant now. If the premises are in a different and less valuable condition than would have been the case had the improvements been made, and in consequence thereof the landlords have suffered damages, the extent of any such damage must be proved, and an investigation of that question would require proof of the relative value of the premises before and after the contemplated improvements, and would require also that the landlords give credit against the damages proved for so much as the improvements already made benefited the premises. Sedgwick on damages, 4 ed., p. 221. Rawle on Title, Beaton, ed. 1860, p. 323. There is no evidence whatever on this question, and consequently no finding by award or otherwise would be proper on the subject of damages.

As the case stands, therefore, I must decide that Mr. Sullivan, the surety, is not liable to the landlords, or either of them, above the before-mentioned $5,119 58 for rent, taxes, and assessments. For that amount, however, there will be an award in favor of the landlords against Mr. Sullivan as surety for the lessee.

E. L. FANCHER, Arbitrator.

Dated New-York, May 22, 1875.

AWARD OF ARBITRATOR.

Now, the undersigned Arbitrator of the said Chamber of Commerce, having heard the allegations and proofs of the respective parties, and decided the matters in controversy between the parties so submitted, do make this award in writing, and decide, determine, and award that said Mary W. Roosevelt and James A. Roosevelt recover of the said Nahum Sullivan the sum of $5,119 58 in full of all claim and demand founded on said guarantee.

E. L. FANCHER, Arbitrator.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE DUFFY TRIAL.

The trial of James A. Duffy, the prison van driver, charged with shooting at Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle, was to have been resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and everything was in readiness to proceed with the case. In the morning District Attorney Rollins received a communication from the sick juror, Mr. R. B. Grant, No. 145 East Sixty-second street, stating that he would be in attendance at the opening of court. Notwithstanding this, however, the absent juror did not put in an appearance, and after waiting half an hour, Judge Sutherland directed that a dispatch be sent to the juror's residence to ascertain his condition. A reply was received setting forth that Mr. Grant was sick in bed, whereupon Judge Sutherland directed that a physician be sent to ascertain the condition of Mr. Grant, and ordered an adjournment of court until to-day.

AN ESTATE OF SEVEN MILLIONS.

Mr. John C. Green, a retired merchant, living at No. 10 Washington square, died recently, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $7,000,000. His will was admitted to probate yesterday, by Surrogate Hutchings. Some time before his death, Mr. Green donated $1,000,000 to Princeton College. The will opens with the recital: "I, John C. Green, of the City of New-York, gentleman, being in comfortable health of body and of sound, disposing mind," &c. To his widow, Sarah Helen, he leaves $800,000, his residence in Washington square, a house and lot in West Tenth street, his country seat at Castleton, Staten Island, and "Hill Cottage," opposite to it, all his plate, statuary, paintings, books, &c., and pews in the Presbyterian Church in University place, in this City, and Christ's Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island; to his brothers, George S., Henry W., and Caleb S., he leaves $100,000 each; to Mary F. Bachman, the faithful nurse of his deceased children, $1,000; to the College of New-Jersey, $100,000; to the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Princeton, $50,000; and the rest of his estate is left in sums of from $5,000 to $50,000 to a very large number of relatives and friends. His widow is made his executrix, and Messrs. Caleb S. Green, Charles E. Green, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Washington R. Vermilye, and Livingston K. Miller, executors. The witnesses to the will, which was drawn on the 9th of July, 1873, are Messrs. Benjamin D. Silliman, William A. Duer, and Silliman Blagden. In case his wife had not survived him, a provision of the will directed that each of the testator's brothers should receive $200,000 instead of $100,000; the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of New-York $200,000, and the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New-York $100,000.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, John Mulligan was found guilty of highway robbery and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

In the case of John Powers, a keeper in the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of Gustave De Vernon, an inmate of the institution, in March last, a jury was obtained and the trial set down for this morning.

C. P. Franklin, who was arrested in Philadelphia by detective Riley, on a charge of being concerned in stealing goods in this City, which were subsequently sold in Philadelphia, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, and remanded to await further evidence.

The trial of the suit brought by Sarah E. Bodine, dress-maker, against James Collins, baker, for $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, was continued yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge Speir. No new facts of especial interest were developed. The case was given to the jury late in the day, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict.

The will of ex-Coroner Robert Gamble, leaving all his property, of the value of about $30,000, to his widow, Charlotte H., and which was contested by his brothers John and William, and sisters Agnes, Nancy, and Sarah, on the grounds that the testator was of unsound mind when he made the will, and had been unduly influenced by his wife to make it in her favor, was admitted to probate yesterday. The will is a brief and clearly drawn instrument.

In 1872 Judge Alker, as Public Administrator, appointed Henry Wood Special Agent, at a salary of $3,000 per year. This the Controller refused to pay, and suit was commenced against the City in the Court of Common Pleas. The case came to trial yesterday before Judge Robinson and a jury. On the part of the Controller it was claimed that there was no appropriation out of which to pay the sum claimed, and that, furthermore, the appointment, not having been made by the Corporation Counsel, was illegal and of no effect. The court ordered a verdict for the defense, on the grounds set forth.

EX-JUDGE FULLERTON'S MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

About three weeks ago a rather treacherous-looking youth, giving the name of James Johnson, alias Tierney, was tried for burglary in the Court of General Sessions and acquitted, District Attorney Rollins remarking at the time that he should expect to see the accused brought up on some other charge within a month. Some ten days since Officer Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested a man driving a coach at night at the corner of Broadway and Broome street, and in his possession found jewelry, wearing apparel, and other articles, valued at $800, which were subsequently identified by Samuel W. Andrews, No. 35 West Forty-second street, as a portion of the property stolen from his house by burglars. While the examination of Johnson, alias Tierney, who gave the name of William Hess, was in progress at the Tombs before Justice Otterbourg, he was identified by a son of ex-Judge Fullerton as the man who broke into his father's residence, and attempted to shoot him [the son] on being discovered. The youthful burglar was indicted for burglary in the first degree, and on being called up for trial by District Attorney Rollins yesterday, pleaded guilty to the offense. Judge Sutherland alluded to the daring crimes acknowledged by the prisoner, and said that in the interests of society he thought such criminals should be dealt with severely. His Honor thereupon imposed a penalty of fifteen years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

In answer to questions put to him yesterday respecting the silk smuggling cases, District Attorney Bliss said that he felt quite sure that if Lawrence stood alone, or, in other words, prominent merchants did not fear detection from a searching legal exposure of the ramifications of his operations, Mr. Stoughton would never have acted for him as he has, and is doing, for those who stand behind him. Mr. Bliss animadverted strongly on the action of the counsel employed by Minister Schenck to conduct the extradition proceedings against Lawrence on behalf of the United States, saying that his conduct in not requiring a full examination on all the charges, instead of being content with an examination on only one, on which Lawrence was extradited, and to which Mr. Stoughton now seeks to confine the prosecution, was due to unpardonable neglect or improper motives; but that Minister Schenck was in no way responsible for the counsel's action, and was exceedingly annoyed at it. Mr. Bliss was asked whether he intended to commence proceedings against any other parties than those now under indictment for alleged complicity in the silk smuggling frauds, and he replied that he was energetically working up the cases, and there was no telling what a day might bring forth. In relation to reports tending to implicate Philip Shuloff & Co., dealers in crapes, in smuggling transactions in connection with Lawrence, Mr. Bliss said that a suit was begun against Shuloff about a year ago to recover $100,000 penalties for alleged undervaluation of invoices of goods; that the suit was still pending, and that recently three cases of silk plush consigned to Shuloff had been seized at the Custom-house and held for condemnation on the charge of having been imported in violation of the Customs laws by means of undervaluation.

AN INJURED WIFE VINDICATED.

The trial of the divorce case of Searle vs. Searle, in which the plaintiff charged his wife with adultery, was concluded in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The case was given to the jury at 7 o'clock in the evening, and a verdict was rendered for the defendant, after an absence of ten minutes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Knapp vs. Lynes; Thumle vs. Frost; Church vs. Waldron et al.; In the matter of Burden; Levor vs. Jaxteimer; Castner vs. O'Donoghue; Devoe vs. Muller; Totten vs. Totten; De Mow vs. Guilfoyle; Gouraud vs. Spencer; Reed vs. Allen; Stevens vs. Stevens; In the matter of Ellen Brown; Maguire vs. Barke; In the matter of Adeline M. Cooke; Briant vs. De Forest.

Orders Granted.—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; Ahrens vs. Bennett; Gebhard vs. The Mayor et al.; Porous Plaster Company vs. Day; Widdicombe Furniture Company vs. Beaton; Skinner vs. Frich; Burling vs. Wattles; In the matter of George I. Haven.

Benedict vs. Wilmot Manufacturing Company.—The order as entered is correct, and must stand.

Friedlander vs. Friedlander.—Affidavit should more fully state the efforts which have been made to find defendant in this State.

Balester vs. Life Association of America.—Must give notice of motion.

Ingersoll vs. Mortimer.—I do not regard this affidavit as sufficient. The affidavit of Ferguson does not show that he has received information that the defendant has departed from this State, but simply that he has gone away, which may mean that he has removed from his late residence to another. I shall require a fuller affidavit as to the attempt to serve the defendant, and to ascertain his whereabouts.

In the Matter of Hare.—I cannot approve of this bond for the reason that there is but one surety. Rule 69 requires two sureties. I have signed the order.

Hulbner vs. Roosevelt.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Crook vs. Foster.—Memorandum for counsel. Smith and Worstel. Motion granted. Parties may agree on Referee.

Iatrisk vs. Lemist.—The objections to this order is that it repeats the language of the memorandum of the decision, and is not in proper form on any appeal which may be taken from the order as resettled. The question sought to be raised by Mr. Foster can be, and necessarily must be, discussed, because the memorandum filed on the previous decisions will be incorporated in the case on appeal.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions denied.—Forsch vs. Srendenthal; Baylos vs. Kiested; Hilchen vs. Hilchen.

Orders granted.—Cohen vs. Cohen et al.; Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Waterville Manufacturing Company.

Kelley vs. Strachen.—Motion granted unless plaintiff pays $10 costs of motion, and put cause on calendar and take notice of trial for June.

Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company vs. Central Cross-town Railroad Company.—Taxation affirmed.

Kursted vs. Bayles.—Receiver agreed on by the parties appointed in the case.

Minard vs. Bacharach.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Citizen's National Bank of Watertown vs. Holmes.—Let an order be entered allowing plaintiff to enter judgment with a provision that in case the compromise is carried through the judgment be vacated and the defendant be allowed to defend.

Memorandums.—Brown vs. Secombe; Welch vs. Secombe; Weiry vs. Secombe; Brown vs. Robertson; Welch vs. Robertson; Weiry vs. Robertson; Brown vs. Smith; Welch vs. Smith; Weiry vs. Smith.

In the matter of Leinkauf.—Granted.

Jefferson Car Company vs. Erie Railway Company.—Allowance of $4,000 to Martin & Smith, and $500 to Mr. Nash.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Laverty vs. Keys et al.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant. Opinion.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Selby vs. Selby.—Counsel fee; alimony granted. Opinion.

Ranons vs. Trageser.—Motion for new trial denied. See opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday, May 27, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 13, 14, 17, 20, 28, 9, 34, 35.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
49—Bailey, &c., vs. Soulter, &c.
96—Lynch vs. Board of Revision.
98—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
111—McKinley vs. Beasley, &c.
119—Brown, &c., vs. Alden.
143—Wood, &c., vs. Rowe, &c., (No. 1.)
144—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
145—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
150—Poor vs. Bowen.
177—Millard vs. Ferguson, &c.
178—Millard vs. Ferguson.
193—Imp. & Trad. Bank vs. Friedberg.
199—Manuf. & Mer. Bank vs. Hanson, &c.
200—Same vs. Same.
201—Same vs. Same.
202—Same vs. Same.
203—Manuf. & Mer. Bank vs. Bell.
204—Manuf. & Mer. Bank vs. Bellows, &c.
205—Manuf. & Mer. Bank vs. Caufield.

Nos.
214—Lacey vs. Lacey.
243—Keegan, &c., vs. Smith, &c.
248—First Nat. Bank Tarrytown vs. Clews, &c.
275—Matter of Dickie.
284—McParlan vs. McParlan, &c.
291—Wessa vs. Fischer, &c.
307—Darragh vs. Board of Revision, &c.
308—Adams vs. Culver, &c.
309—B. & S. W. R. W. Co. vs. Culver, imp'd, &c.
322—Raynolds, &c., vs. Palmer.
323—Raynolds, &c., vs. Osborn.
328—Knowles vs. Thousand Isl'd Hotel Co.
329—Tone vs. Board of Revision, &c.
335—Bevins vs. Bevins, &c.
340—Owens vs. Green.
346—Schelley vs. Diehl, &c.
347—Commercial Bank of Ky. vs. Narruun.
350—Close vs. Smith, &c.
351—Matter of Dickie.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
167—Matter of Clapp, &c., vs. Board of Police.
169—Matter of Kingsbridge Road.
222—Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
204—E. N. Y. & J. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
214—Walsh vs. Mehroach.
219—Strong, Receiver, &c., vs. N. Y. Laundry Mfg. Co. et al.
84—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
228—Greaves vs. Gouge.
231—Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
232—Horn vs. Van Voorhis et al.

Nos.
233—Nat. B'k of Fairhaven vs. Phenix W. Co.
234—Faber vs. Hovey et al.
235—Kip et al. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
127—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al., Executors, &c.
128— —— vs. ——.
236—Cushman vs. Martin.
237—N. Y. D. and P. Estab. vs. Berdell.
238—Coe vs. Hooby et al.
239—Chatham Nat. B'nk vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
240—Johnson et al. vs. First National Bank of Hoboken.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Friday, May 28, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned to Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 22—Stilwell vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1257—Carrio Survivor, &c., vs. Mercantile M. I. Co.
1259—Heath vs. Austin.
817—Reinwaur vs. Levy.
1955—Adrience et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1957—Bacharach et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.
1205—Lannon, Administratrix, &c., vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.

Nos.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
631—Kupler vs. Hagen et al.
1145—Cassidy et al. vs. Begoden.
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
1175—Berhard vs. Murphy.
1169—Paulus vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1075—Goodrich versus Sweeney.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
698—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
48—Burr et al. vs. Edgar et al.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
640—Baldwin et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
830½—Van Volkenburgh vs. Sinclair et al.

Nos.
468—Condon vs. Martin, Ex'r, &c.
1884—Kelly vs. West et al.
1104—Krausch vs. Pfand.
986—Merdan vs. Steward, Jr., &c.
666—Sanchez et al. vs. American S. Co.
1142—Hermance vs. Wehren et al.
1192—Johnson vs. Luxton.
1096—Glauberg vs. Farley et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, 28th.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Case on—No. 1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1565—Long vs. McGovern.
3753—Bennett vs. Garden.
3788—Sharp vs. McDonough.
4073—Washington County National Bank vs. Thurston.
3981—Horton et al. vs. Nicoll.
3867—Connor vs. Doyle.
4027—Schmidt et al. vs. Overhiser.
2329—Holmes vs. De Lancey.

Nos.
2534—Madigan vs. Mead.
2547—Hunt vs. Greenwood.
2549—Spencer et al. vs. Bell et al.
2553—Mooney vs. Sweeney et al.
2554—Warburton et al. vs. Buck.
2555—Hamilton vs. Gomperts.
2559—Gillig et al. vs. Lynch.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3704—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2509—Ellis vs. Dry Dock, B. & E. B. R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James A. Duffy, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Duffy, robbery.

Francis Boyle, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

John Powers, homicide.

FRIENDS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

MEETING OF THE RAPID TRANSIT ASSOCIATION—C. H. ROOSEVELT COMMENDS THE HUSTED BILL—A SPECIAL MEETING TO BE CALLED WHEN THE GOVERNOR SIGNS THE BILL.

A meeting of the New-York Rapid Transit Association was held yesterday at No. 162 Broadway for the purpose of adopting by-laws. Mr. John H. Sherwood, President of the Association, occupied the chair. The by-laws had already been approved by the Board of Directors, and they were now submitted for the sanction of the general meeting. Mr. George H. Bissell, one of the Board of Directors, proposed that they should be taken up *seriatim*, but an amendment to the effect that they be read to the meeting in the first instance prevailed. The Secretary, Mr. H. H. Cammann, then read the by-laws. They are twelve in number, and are divided into several sections, all providing for the proper ordering and government of the association. Article 1 has reference to the conditions of membership and its privileges in the matter of voting; article 2 provides for annual meetings, constitution of a quorum, &c.; article 3 for the meetings of Directors and their functions; articles 4, 5, 6, and 7 regulate the functions of the President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary; the constitution and functions of the several committees are provided for in articles 8, 9, 10, and 11, and article 12 provides for amendments and alterations. When the Secretary had finished reading the by-laws, Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt moved that they be adopted as a whole. This proposition received the unanimous assent of the meeting. It was then decided that the Board of Directors should make such alterations in the constitution as would make it conformable to the by-laws.

Mr. Roosevelt said there was another matter outside the special business of the meeting which deserved attention. It had been suggested at a former meeting that a paper should be prepared with the view of bringing under the notice of the Mayor the appointment of Commissioners under the Husted bill. That suggestion was offered on the supposition that the Governor would have taken action upon it by this time, but as he learned, the bill had yet to get the signature of the Lieutenant Governor before it came to the Governor. There was no announcement that the bill had yet reached the Governor, and therefore it would be premature to act in the way of application to the Mayor. It would look as if they were rushing things, and on that account he had not drawn up any paper, as had been suggested, but he supposed that it would be proper after the Governor had signed the bill to make application to the Mayor for the appointment of Commissioners. He had therefore simply to report that he had not prepared the paper.

Mr. Samuel Faile said that as a citizen of Westchester County he desired to ask whether the bill was satisfactory to the association. The Chairman said he did not think that the association had indorsed any particular bill.

Mr. Roosevelt said that this bill was certainly more completely drawn than any other bill he had seen. The bill that was called the Common Council or Moore's bill was passed a good while before this one, and a great many advocated its signature by the Governor. There were great doubts, however, with regard to its constitutionality, and one point which was strongly against it was that it did not provide forfeitures, so that the enemies of rapid transit could subscribe the whole capital stock, get control of the entire project, and kill it by inaction. There was ample provision against this, however, in the Husted bill.

On motion of Mr. William H. Morrell it was resolved that when the bill receives the signature of the Governor, a special meeting shall be called by the Directors. The meeting then adjourned.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

THE FATE OF A GERMAN AND HIS WIFE—THE MAN KILLED AND THE WOMAN OUTRAGED BY A BRUTAL NEGRO—MOUNTED POLICEMEN SEARCHING FOR THE MURDERER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—Philip Pfarr, a German farmer, living on what is known as Skinker road, several miles from this city, was murdered about 9:30 o'clock last night by an unknown negro, and his wife, who was about to become a mother, outraged. It appears a negro man, about twenty-five years old, called about 5 o'clock last evening and asked for work. Mrs. Pfarr told him they did not want any help. He called again about 7 o'clock, after Mr. Pfarr had returned from his labor in the fields, and was again told no help was wanted. About 9:30 o'clock Pfarr and his family were aroused by the barking of their dog in the yard. Pfarr went out to see what was the matter, and was met by the negro who had visited the house in the evening, who struck him a violent blow on the head, apparently with some blunt instrument, fracturing his skull. Mrs. Pfarr, who followed her husband to the door, was then savagely seized by the negro, who forced her to give him what money was in the house, and afterward brutally outraged her. After the negro had fled, Mrs. Pfarr dragged her insensible husband to the house and aroused the neighbors. Everything possible was done for him, but he remained unconscious until noon to-day, when he died. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and two mounted policemen have been scouring the woods and fields all day, but at last accounts had found no trace of the fiendish murderer.

WOMAN'S STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—The Woman's State Temperance Union met to-day at the parlors of the Central Presbyterian Church. President, Mrs. Allen Butler, of Syracuse; Secretary, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of Auburn. Delegates were present from all the principal cities of the State. The minutes of the last quarterly meeting, held at Brooklyn, were approved, and delegates were appointed for the Chicago and Sea Cliff Conventions. The treasurer's report showed the amounts received from different cities to be $148 75, and the balance on hand, $55.

BOGUS BAPTIST MINISTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 26.—"Rev." W. E. Copeland, so called, was engaged at Philadelphia to take charge of the First Baptist Church in this city, and was on his way here when the Baltimore scandal occurred. The deacons of the church received a telegram from the Baptist Publishing House of Philadelphia, in answer to inquiries, saying that Warren and Copeland are one and the same.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, May 26.—Sir A. T. Galt has been appointed one of the British Commissioners to decide on the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States to Canada for fishing privileges. During the absence in Europe of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Huntington will administer the affairs of that department.

A REBELLIOUS CONVICT KILLED.

OMAHA, Neb., May 26.—A special to the *Republican* from Lincoln says McWalters, the instigator of the insurrection at the Penitentiary last Winter, has been killed by a guard at the Penitentiary for an attempt at insurrection.

ARREST OF JACKSON, THE BOSTON DEFAULTER.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 26.—Detective Wood, from Boston, arrested Abraham Jackson, the Boston defaulter, at the Ausable House Keeseville, N. Y., this evening, and will proceed to Boston with him at once.

HEAVY SALES OF LUMBER IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The lumber business is fast improving. E. B. Eddy has sold 10,000,000 feet to a Quebec firm. Another sale of 2,000,000 feet is reported at Gilmour's yard. Several American buyers are here negotiating for large quantities.

AN ANNUAL GAME-SHOOTING MATCH.

The seventeenth annual convention of the New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at Watertown, under the auspices of the Jefferson Sportsmen's Club, and will commence its sessions on Monday, the 31st inst. The convention will be called to order at 7:30 P. M. for organization. Five delegates from each club, and two from each county not represented by a club, are allowed to vote. The order of proceedings for the following days is as follows: Tuesday, the State trap shoot and the single trap-shoot for amateurs; Wednesday, the double bird shoot and single trap shoot; Thursday, the old man's shoot and single trap shoot; Friday, the press shoot and grand State prize—the Dean Richmond Cup. On Tuesday there will also be pistol shooting off-hand and deliberate, and fly-casting on Wednesday. There will be rifle-shooting on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. For all of these suitable prizes are offered. The second annual bench show of dogs will be made on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, for which there are ten classes of premiums.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 11 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance of stock of a jobber, namely, of cases Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Suspenders, Cotton, Woolens, Laces, Collars, and a large lot of other merchandise, too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.

WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

FINE AND RARE ORCHIDS, COLLECTED by Mr. B. ROEZL, from the Mountain of Colima, Mexico.

DWARF AND STANDARD ROSES, GLADIOLUS, &c., at auction on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 11 A. M., at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st., near Broadway. Catalogues ready.

JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at No. 59 New Bowery, a large assortment of fine gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera-glasses, &c., &c. By order of SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO., No. 27 Chatham st. To commence at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, who can furnish $200,000 to $300,000 on the 1st of October next, to join a gentleman in a highly respectable commercial business, where there are no book credits or bad stock carried over from one year to another, and the commissions earned should be a satisfactory return for capital invested. Communications addressed "DISRAELI," Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will be considered strictly confidential.

$25,000.—PARTNER WITH ABOVE capital wanted in an old-established wholesale and retail profitable business. Any gentleman of active and industrious habits, and with the requisite knowledge to superintend the office department, will find this an advantageous opening; best of references given. Address CAPITAL, *Times* office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE IMPROVED

BABCOCK

Fire Extinguisher,

THE BOTTLE CRUSHER.

The only safe and reliable Machine.

The new STEEL EXTINGUISHER, $30.

COPPER EXTINGUISHERS at regular rates.

WOODBRIDGE SMITH, General Agent,

No. 42 Murray st.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

of the

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

for the year 1875-76:

President—CHARLES E. HOUGH.

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FURNITURE.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., May 26 | ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9
*BOTHNIA..WED., June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR..........May 29 | DONAU..........June 12
MOSEL..........June 5 | MAIN..........June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY..........TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS..........May 29.
ETNA..........June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ATLAS..........June 5.
CLARIBEL..........June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,

No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,

Central Railroad of Georgia,

No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impostion, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 29
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 2

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,

No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,

No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........THURSDAY, June 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO..........May 29, 12 M

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO..........June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot, (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After [illegible] 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

[illegible]

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,

No. 254 (new No.) Washington st., Boston.

The New York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. George Clark. Matinée at 1—BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT by many leading artists.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT—Miss M. Hoffman, Mrs. A. J. Goodrich, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. W. F. Bartleman.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, (Opera Bouffe,)—Mlle. Minelli, Mlle. Geoffroy, M. De Querey.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The Erie road has now been turned over to a Receiver, and the appointment of Mr. JEWETT in that capacity will probably give satisfaction to the proprietors and stockholders. There is no ground for supposing that Mr. JEWETT has ever been interested in the stock speculations incidental to the career of this unfortunate company, although we should not like to say as much for all the gentlemen associated with him. There are undoubtedly many startling facts in relation to the management of the company yet to be revealed. Mr. JEWETT would strengthen confidence in his good faith if he would follow up his recent report by a frank and truthful statement of the condition of the road when he took possession of it. There are many dark points connected with the administration of the property since 1872 upon which Mr. JEWETT could throw light. He owes it to himself and the public that he should supply the necessary information. He ought not to hesitate, even though certain "legal advisers" and Directors may suffer by the exposure.

We learn from our correspondent at Washington that the new alterations in the laws relating to the transmission of newspapers by post will materially reduce the income of the Post Office Department. This is the result which was generally anticipated, and therefore it will not occasion any surprise. There has been a loss to the Government, and who has profited by it? Certainly not the public, who have been put to great inconvenience and trouble. The gainers have been the express companies, and there is no doubt that the Adams Express Company especially has already more than reimbursed itself for the machinery of costly dinners and experienced lobbying which it put into operation last session at Washington. The public will doubtless cheerfully submit to be fined heavily for the benefit of this modest and needy corporation.

The extraordinary accident in Boston, by which an explosion under a soda-water fountain left two buildings in ruins and occasioned the loss of five or six lives, needs further investigation to determine its cause. The most obvious explanation is, that the carbonic acid gas generated in the aerator was somehow prevented from escaping rapidly enough into the vessel where it is absorbed by the water, and that its imprisoned bulk found an outlet in the disastrous fashion described in our dispatches. Should it prove that a slight obstruction in the generating chamber of the aerator of a soda-water fountain is capable of causing an explosion as fatal as that of a package of nitro-glycerine, people will begin to insist on some attention being paid to the conditions under which gas is manufactured for our sparkling Summer beverages.

Ever since the foundation of the Government, for ought we know to the contrary, it has been the custom of employes in and about Congress and the departments to freely take the materials used in their service. Easy-going Congressmen and executive officials, who are not obliged to lose anything by winking at this small dishonesty, are often obliged to bear the reputation of being themselves dishonest. A department clerk in Washington has just been convicted of "conveying" stationery from the desk at which he worked. He pleaded that this was the custom; that clerks took stationery for their own use. Perhaps the statement was true; we believe it is, mainly. But the custom should be stopped, and when it is, a very great leak will be stopped.

In another column will be found a very suggestive letter from Controller GREEN in regard to the methods of conducting business adopted by the Coroners of this City. The gross ignorance of the provisions of law displayed by the Coroners is only equaled by their contempt for anything in the shape of economical administration. From a table given by the Controller, it appears that the annual cost of the Coroners' Department of the City Government has, of late years, averaged eighty thousand dollars. This is unquestionably twice as much as it ought to cost—a conclusion which is fully demonstrated by the fact, that while for six years previous to 1868 the average charge for each inquest was only $9 80, it has recently increased to $27 75, or nearly three times the old amount. The Controller has made liberal deductions from the Coroners' bills on the ground of the illegality of a number of their charges. That will certainly secure for him a fresh installment of the hostility of Tammany Hall, but ought to have the effect of attracting to him in added measure the support of the honest and intelligent public.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

If we may judge by the manner in which it was discussed beforehand, the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, which met yesterday, was regarded as a body of much importance by the opponents of the party. It was probably as well-abused a convention as ever got together. It was announced in advance as a "packed body of Grant-Cameron officeholders and dependents," "without sympathy with, or respect for, the wishes of the Republican people of the State," "debauched by long abuse of control," &c. This vituperation came from the so-called "independent" press of the State, and was evidently produced in accordance with the time-honored maxim, "When you have no case, abuse your opponent's counsel." There would have been no such frothy and extravagant denunciation of the convention if it had not been a respectable and influential representative meeting, and one calculated to cut the ground from beneath the feet of the opposition.

This is precisely what the convention has done, and what the Democrats and sour-tempered "Independents" were afraid that it would do. It was expressly declared of the convention that it would not dare to speak out clearly and unmistakably on the third term question. This was a somewhat absurd prediction, because the party managers in Pennsylvania a year ago found it expedient to make a declaration on that point which was not easily misunderstood. But it pleased the journals of the opposition to assert that we should have nothing this year but "meaningless generalities," and that what was said on the third term would "appear to declare against it, and at the same time not really make a hostile deliverance on the subject."

We invite our readers to scan the resolution adopted yesterday on this subject, and see how well it tallies with the predictions made in regard to it. We do not ourselves see how language could well be made plainer. It is certain that the resolution was clearly apprehended by the convention; and it drew forth round after round of hearty applause. Doubtless our Democratic and "Independent" critics would have liked it better if it had been coupled with some condemnation of President Grant, attributing to him all the faults which their lively imaginations have devised for him. But the Pennsylvania Republicans thought that they had done all that candor and honesty required, and they had not the motives of their critics for going beyond this very proper limit.

We have no doubt that the declaration of the convention will entirely satisfy the party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country. It is unquestionably a response to the unequivocal sentiment of the great body of the Republican Party. It has been very hard for the mass of the party to believe that the President entertains any desire for another term. A great many do not yet think that he does, and regard the whole discussion of the matter as an invention of the enemy. But while the party is divided on the point of the President's aspirations, it is in no wise divided as to whether such aspirations, if they are entertained, ought to be gratified. Perhaps the President has himself to thank if he is unjustly accused of harboring an ambition which the country condemns. It is certain that the accusation has been made often enough and received enough public consideration to entitle it to some attention at his hands, both for the sake of his own reputation and of the welfare of the party. It is inconceivable that some appropriate occasion might not have been found for stating the truth on this point. But the President has deemed it the wisest course, on the whole, to decline to declare his intentions, and the Republican Party conventions find it necessary to declare theirs. This is what the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has done. It has made it impossible for any voter who, on other grounds, is prepared to support the Republican ticket, to refuse to do so on the ground that such support would promote the chances of introducing the bad precedent of a President's presenting himself for a third election. The convention could not have done less, and could not have done what it has done more respectfully but explicitly.

THE NEW ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS IN PRUSSIA.

The crown has now been placed on the edifice of anti-Catholic legislation in Prussia. "All orders and similar communities of the Catholic Church are excluded from the territory of the Prussian monarchy." The opening of such establishments is prohibited, and those now existing are either closed up or placed under State supervision. The exact provisions of the law are, that the purely contemplative orders must dissolve within six months; that the Minister of Worship may, in his discretion, extend this term to four years "for establishments devoting themselves to the education and training of youth," and that orders which devote themselves to the care of the sick may continue in existence, but may, at any time, be dissolved by royal ordinance. The property of the suppressed orders is not to be confiscated by the State, but is to be administered under State control, and the members of the expelled communities are to be supported out of its revenues. "The further application of the funds is reserved for legislative disposal."

The final passage on Tuesday of the Convent Abolition bill was the foregone conclusion of three weeks of exciting debate. Since the recent conversion to the anti-Papal policy, of the orthodox Lutheran or Conservative Party, the completion of the series of repressive Church laws has been resisted solely by the Ultramontane Deputies in the Prussian Legislature. The party of the Centre knew that they were waging a losing fight, but they fought it to the end. The history of the last three hundred years has been ransacked by both parties for illustrations and arguments in regard to this latest chapter in the irrepressible struggle between Church and State. We find, for example, a Herr WEHRENPFENNIG seriously arguing that the burning of heretics was the act, not of the Catholic Church but of secular Governments—as, indeed, it was, only the Church delivered over the victims of the stake to the secular power, after they had been solemnly adjudged worthy to be burned. The same Deputy contended that the *Te Deum* sung at Rome after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's "was only intended to thank God for foiling an attempt to murder the King of France." It is not surprising that this same ingenious person finds nothing in the Papal syllabus against either constitutional government or the liberty of the press. Prince BISMARCK, who seems as well posted in ecclesiastical controversies as Mr. GLADSTONE, replied to these statements by proving from historical documents that GREGORY XIII. commended the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, and that PIUS V. encouraged the Florentine assassin, RIDOLFI, to murder Queen ELIZABETH.

This sort of discussion has a peculiar ring of the seventeenth century, and suggests, what is not very far from the truth, that Prussia is fighting an old adversary with somewhat antiquated weapons. The conflict of the English race with the Papal power marks one of the turning points of modern civilization. Humanly speaking, the future of popular liberty hung upon the issue of that struggle, and the defeat of Roman ecclesiasticism has had results so brilliant that we are seldom tempted to criticise too closely the means by which it was attained. Prussia is doing what England did in the sixteenth and part of the seventeenth century—fighting intolerance with its own weapons. Nothing but the supreme necessity of self-preservation could justify such a recourse either then or now. Prussian statesmen and the majority of the Prussian people are as fully convinced about the justice and the necessity of these ecclesiastical laws as ever English statesmen and people were about the perfectly defensible character of the penal statutes against Roman Catholics, and the legal proscription of religious orders and ecclesiastics owning fealty to the Pope. The public opinion of free countries has been lenient enough to the imperfect ideal of religious toleration acted on by the Cecils and the Burleighs. The ecclesiastical policy of Prince BISMARCK, Dr. FALK, and the Prussian National Liberals may, in the light of future events, be less severely judged by posterity than it is by most impartial contemporary observers.

While the abolition of the convents, and the actual or slightly deferred expatriation of 8,000 monks and nuns seem to be regarded as the most severe blows yet dealt at Ultramontane influence in Prussia, it is very probable that the Church Property law may have consequences of even greater importance. The intention of this law is to open Catholic parish churches to Old Catholic congregations, and to enable the latter to claim a share, proportioned to their numbers, in the Church lands and revenues. The Old Catholic movement in Prussia certainly exhibits no very remarkable signs of vitality, and there seems to be little immediate chance of the harmony of Catholic parishes being greatly disturbed by this act. But it is hardly possible to imagine that the present conflict between King and Pope can fail to reach, at no distant date, a point where the mass of Prussian Catholics will be compelled to choose between their allegiance to the one and their subjection to the other. Unless some compromise is reached, the time must come when the majority of Catholic dioceses in Prussia will be placed in the hands of State-appointed Bishops in defiance of Papal ban and excommunication. The parish priests and their congregations will then have to choose which road they will take, and a National Catholic Church will take the place of the Roman Catholic organization at present endowed by the State. By that time, the Church Property bill passed on Tuesday may turn out to be an enactment fraught with very remarkable consequences.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Since the Centennial Exhibition was first definitely decided upon, a great deal has been said about the particular benefits which will accrue to Philadelphia from its location in that city. Some of the remarks on this subject have been perfectly kind and friendly. Some, on the other hand, have perhaps not been so enthusiastically cordial as to infringe on good taste. But whatever the feeling shown may have been, there have, we think, existed in the minds of many people some important misapprehensions as to what the advantages of the Exhibition to our Philadelphia neighbors are really likely to be.

Among the benefits which will be afforded to Philadelphia by means of the Centennial, that of the stimulus which will be given to the hotel and boarding-house business is the one which, to many persons, most readily suggests itself. The general idea of the profit likely to be derived from this source is, we think, much exaggerated. The visitors to the Centennial will, no doubt, spend a great deal of money for food and lodging. Many of the hotels and boarding-houses will unquestionably make money. But hotel proprietors and boarding-house keepers constitute but a small proportion of the population of the Quaker City. And it is to be remembered that to a very large part of the private families of any place where a great concourse of visitors are assembled, the occasion usually presents, if we may so express ourselves, not the opportunity of pecuniary profit, but rather the reverse. Have none of the Philadelphians any relatives or friends living at a distance whom they will expect to visit them on the occasion of the great national celebration? However pleasant the exercise of these hospitalities may be, it will certainly not be pecuniarily profitable. In many families it will unquestionably involve, in the course of the period occupied by the Exhibition, a heavy addition to the ordinary household expenses. However cheerfully and gladly this cost may be incurred, it will constitute in the aggregate an immense amount. We have no definite idea how this aggregate will compare with the total profits of hotels and boarding-houses; but it is very certain that if not sufficient, nearly or quite, to balance them, it will at least bear a ratio to them which will be far from inconsiderable.

Another of the advantages of the Exhibition to Philadelphia, of which we think there are often exaggerated ideas, is that of the addition to the retail trade of the city. We do not believe that many visitors to the Centennial will expect to do much shopping during their sojourn. There will be an apprehension of high prices, which, whether well founded or not, will prevent them from laying their plans to make many purchases. So far as this kind of trade is concerned, we are fully convinced that the Exhibition will bring much more of it to our own City than to Philadelphia. For very many of the visitors, New-York will be directly on their most convenient route to Fairmount Park. Of those in regard to whom this is not the case, multitudes will take the opportunity, which their being only ninety miles from us will afford, of visiting the Metropolis. The precautions, therefore, which well-to-do Western farmers' wives and others will take to avoid being robbed of much money on their way home will, we think, be more frequently exercised in this City than in Philadelphia.

But while the particular advantages we have mentioned will not be so great as many people suppose, there are undoubtedly some benefits that will result to Philadelphia from the great celebration which are not at all exaggerated. But it should be remembered that if the circumstance of the locality of the Exhibition is likely to afford some peculiar benefits to that city, it is one for which the people there have unmistakably manifested a disposition to pay all that can be reasonably expected of them. Even if all other portions of the country should contribute fully what is asked of them, the part of the expense paid by Philadelphia will, in proportion to the population, be immensely greater than that of the nation at large.

We are very glad to see that the feeling which some people have had that the great national celebration would be principally a Philadelphia local affair, is so generally giving place to a correct view of the matter. In regard to any persons who may still cherish this notion, we may confidently make one prediction, and that is that if the Exhibition proves to be a great success, many of them will be among the most enthusiastic proclaimers of its national character. But if it is to be a national affair if successful, it is assuredly a matter of national interest now; for, if in any degree it fails, the failure will be a national one. There are always plenty of people to tell what "we" have done after any great public work is accomplished. What the Centennial enterprise needs just now from the country at large is a more general disposition to say "we" beforehand, and more extensive and effective action in accordance with the principle thus implied.

A BOLD EXPLORER.

Our readers will remember that a bold English explorer started some ten months ago into the wilds of Africa, and has now entirely disappeared from view, beyond all reach of passing traveler, or even the reports of friendly tribes of negroes on the coast. Lieut. CAMERON was dispatched originally by the British Geographical Society, with the assistance of private individuals interested in explorations, to follow LIVINGSTONE'S track, aid, if necessary, the great explorer, and fill out and test his discoveries. CAMERON, however, only met the faithful servants of LIVINGSTONE bringing back their master's dead body, with his journals and property. After appropriating some of his scientific instruments, the young explorer set off alone in the route which LIVINGSTONE had followed, and plunged into the heart of Africa. His first and especial object was to ascertain more exact data in regard to a remarkable lake lying in the centre of the continent. The readers of LIVINGSTONE'S *Journals* will remember his lonely wanderings about the beautiful Lake Tanganyika, and his meeting with STANLEY at Ujiji, on its borders, in 1871. Only two other white travelers, SPEKE and BURTON, had seen this body of water, they having visited it in 1858. The Englishman and American explored its northern portion, and discovered that the river at its north-western extremity flowed into it, so that any theory of this lake being the feeder of the great Albert N'yanza and of the Nile was overthrown. Yet there seems to be, according to the reports of the natives to Col. BAKER, a water connection between Tanganyika and the Nile, and negroes had asserted that they came in canoes from Ujiji, through the river and pools at the head of this lake, then over the grand body of water, the Albert Lake, to the mouth of the Victoria Lake. This interesting geographical question will in all probability be settled by Lieut. CAMERON'S explorations.

Tanganyika appears to be a long cañon or volcanic depression in the mountains, filled up with water. It is a lake from 15 to 25 miles broad, and about 350 long, running almost north-west and south-east, and with mountains 2,000 or 3,000 feet high on each side. Its height above the sea is 2,710 feet. Owing probably to a continuous south-east monsoon, its waters become heaped up several feet at the north end above the level of the south, and on account of evaporation and wind, there is a different current at different seasons through it. The waters are kept sweet by this current. The previous travelers were unable to discover an outlet to this lake, but CAMERON has already had the good fortune to find what seems a stream leading from it toward the west. Down this river and into the pathless wilderness beyond, the bold young explorer has plunged, and now for several months has been lost to view. On the western side of this lake, the readers of LIVINGSTONE'S *Journals* will remember, there is a mighty river flowing west, but from what source or to what mouth no European yet knows. Whether the Lualaba is the head-water of the Congo, or still another river emptying into some central African lake, or whether it turns to the north and feeds the Grand Albert Lake, are questions in geography yet unsettled. These problems, the English traveler, if he escape fever and the spears of the natives, or assassination by his servants, will probably solve.

It is evident from LIVINGSTONE'S singularly unequipped journey, that a traveler can penetrate very far in Central Africa with but little outlay for provisions or servants. The first advice of the experienced in African travel is "to keep your temper." Showing this self-control, and exercising justice and veracity everywhere, a foreigner may penetrate to the utmost wilds of Africa, if he but have abundance of quinine and calico. Medicine he needs at every step, and calico is money. CAMERON will not have the annoyance and opposition which LIVINGSTONE experienced from traveling in company with Arab slave-traders. He goes alone, and in the character of a "wise man" or "medicine-man." We shall soon hear of him either from the British Consuls on the West Coast of Africa, which he may reach by the Lualaba; or by Egypt, from the great central lakes, which he may explore from their western coasts. In any case, the scientific world will await his information and journals with deep interest.

HUMAN LIFE AND ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The circumstances under which two French aeronauts recently lost their lives give additional interest to a work lately published in Paris on the influence of air pressure on human life. It seems to be established that the death of the two explorers was due not to the want of oxygen, but to the insufficiency of outward atmospheric pressure. At the height reached, that pressure was reduced to one-half of what it is on the surface of the earth. This creates conditions of life to which the mechanism of the human body is not adapted. Nor is it at all necessary to ascend to uncommonly high altitudes to feel the beginning of similar disturbances.

Mountain air has stimulating properties, but it is a question whether the temporary excitement felt by inhabitants of the plains on rising into mountainous regions is favorable evidence of the healthfulness of rarefied air. At any rate, it may be assumed that, beyond a certain limit, the human organism does not find what is necessary to continue it unchecked and unimpaired, and there is then a decided falling off in the general vitality. Travelers have often had occasion to mention a peculiar sense of discomfort connected with mountain travel. They ascribe it to the novelty of unaccustomed exercise and hardships. Habit, it was thought, would easily overcome it, but careful observations have ascertained that a rarefied atmosphere produces injurious effects even on people whose ordinary dwelling-place is on high lands.

A diminution of physical and intellectual activity has been noticed again and again among some of the Alpine populations. In the highlands of Engadine, for instance, the visitor is impressed with the low standard of vital energies which he finds in the inhabitants. A few of them only take an active part in public affairs. They mostly live in a state of mental torpor and political indifference. Statistical tables have been drawn up by a French physician for the purpose of classifying the French Departments according to their respective rates of mortality, and these tables show that the highest mortality prevails in mountainous districts, such as the Alps, Savoy, the Jura, the Vosges.

The inferences drawn from this are confirmed by the observations of another French physician, who spent ten years on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and on the Mexican table lands. When he left the plain for the highlands he expected to find physical signs of increased vital power and activity. Instead of that he noticed a general depression. In place of a lively, full-blooded, well-developed, and robust race, he found a people of quiet and sluggish disposition, with pallid and sallow complexion, and flabby, unimproved muscles. He discovered, from repeated experiments, that this was due to a diminution of oxygen in the blood, the result of an insufficient condensation of that gas under too feeble an atmospheric pressure. The oxygen is no longer forced into the blood in normal proportion, and the system is consequently impoverished and weakened.

In Mexico, at a height of about seven thousand feet, the symptoms of the debilitating action of rarefied air are clearly manifest. All animals are subject to them. The Mexican of the highlands is not energetic; he is fond of relaxation and rest. The natives of the lower levels are more enterprising and more active, and statistical returns show that the increase of the population is much smaller above an elevation of six thousand feet than it is below that limit. The sluggishness and degeneracy of the Peruvian race are probably due to a similar cause, and the decline of the Thibetan population may be traceable to the same origin.

Excelsior is a good watchword, but, physically speaking, it evidently is not safe to act upon it with boundless temerity. How far it may be secure to trust it in another sense we leave the "philosopher of the lofty tower" to determine.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The sojourn of French opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre is nearing a close, and after this week it will be many months before an opportunity is afforded of hearing Offenbach's and Lecocq's merry music wedded to the original text. Hence the few remaining performances will no doubt be held doubly attractive. To-morrow's representation will be particularly interesting. It is given for the benefit of Mr. Fritz Hirschy, the amiable treasurer of the house, and appeals to the public by a most interesting programme. One act of "Barbe Bleue" and one act of "Mme. Angot" will then be sang by Mlle. Geoffroy, M. Dequercy, and the full company, and a one-act opera by Offenbach called "Bagatelle," which has never been heard in this City, will be made known. The Lyceum can hardly fail to be crowded on this, the last night but one, of the French season.

MR. HARRISON'S CONCERT.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert—the farewell concert of the musical year—will occur at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. It will be given by Mr. Lafayette F. Harrison, whose reputation as a manager would enable one to depend upon an attractive performance, even were the programme not announced. As it is, the document speaks for itself, and its promise is that of a remarkably liberal and varied entertainment. Miss Matilda Hoffman, soprano; Miss A. J. Goodrich, soprano; Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto; Mr. R. S. Glover, tenor, and Mr. Peakes, basso, will sing, and instrumental music will be supplied by Messrs. Edward Mollenhauer, Bergner, Pease, W. F. Mills, and Berge, and by Miss Heilbron.

BRIEF MENTION.

The representation for the benefit of Mr. H. J. Montague takes place at Booth's Theatre this afternoon....Benefits being now in order, it is proper to state that Mr. E. C. Chamberlin, the courteous ticket-taker of the Union Square Theatre, will profit by the performance to-morrow evening. "The Two Orphans," which has lost none of its popularity, will be presented, with the usual cast....Mr. Gilmore's programme for the opening night of the new summer garden includes the overture to "Oberon," a fantasia on "Le Prophète," Paganini's "Carnival" for cornet solo, and a pot-pourri of themes from Mme. Angot....An entertainment of recitations and music is advertised for this evening at the Pilgrim Baptist Church in Thirty-third street...."The Irish Heiress" will be performed at Wallack's this and Saturday evenings, and "The Road to Ruin" will be acted there to-morrow. The regular season ends with the week.

TERMINATION OF THE VOYAGE OF IMPORTATION.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE REVISED STATUTES.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Secretary of the Interior, in view of the protests received from Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis against the decision of the department under the Revised Statutes that the voyage of importation terminates on arrival within the limit of a port of entry, with intent to unlade, and against its action, resulting as a necessary consequence of the decision, suspending damage allowances at interior ports upon a constructive voyage of importation terminating at the interior port, has submitted to the Attorney General the following questions:

1. Whether the act of July 14, 1870, relating to immediate transportation in bond, abrogates the distinction previously existing between ports on the seaboard and interior ports, so as to recognize or allow a continuous voyage of importation terminating at such interior ports, and attaching to merchandise thus imported the privileges, as well as the liabilities, formerly confined to importations at the seaboard ports, notwithstanding such merchandise is by the express terms of said act to be entered at the port of first arrival; and notwithstanding it must also, from the nature of the case, be unladen at that port?

2. Whether the act of July 14, 1870, abrogated the distinction previously existing between an allowance for damage insured on the voyage of importation, and that insured by fire and other casualty, while *in transitu* under bond, as provided in the act of March 28, 1854?

3. Assuming that such might be the true construction of said act of July 14, 1870, as independent legislation, what different effect, if any, results from the concurrent re-enactment in the Revised Statutes of acts, or parts of acts conflicting therewith, as hereinbefore referred to?

4. Whether merchandise imported at New-York prior to the passage of the Tariff act of March 3, 1875, but arriving under immediate transportation bond, without appraisement at an interior port subsequently to that date, is liable to the increase of duties provided for by that act?

The queries here suggested are not to be deemed categorical, or in any sense limiting the expression of your views in the premises, but only as suggestive, it being the desire of this department that you will consider the subject in a broad and comprehensive manner, to the end, that a just and exact administration of the law may be effected.

RUSSIA AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The London *Times* of May 11 says: "The Emperor Alexander arrived yesterday at Berlin, and was received with all the solemnity that befits so great a potentate. The interviews of crowned heads, so far as they have a political object, are less for the purpose of deliberation than for the formal and conspicuous avowal of some previously adopted decision. With the ready means of communication they possess, and the knowledge of every important fact which the diplomatic apparatus gives them, it is impossible that their minds should not be made up on all important points before they meet. But the meeting declares a predetermined policy, and bids the world take notice that an understanding on a certain basis has been formed, or that a new alliance has come into being. The visit of the Emperor of Russia has already been associated by the apprehensions of the public with the issue of peace or war. If it had been originally but a friendly interview between rulers connected by family ties, the incidents of the hour would impress on it a political character. The circumstance that the Czar is supposed by many to have come to Berlin to hear the representations of German Ministers and Generals, to promise his co-operation or neutrality, or else to threaten his opposition, would compel some reference to the subject if even no prior design had existed. But in this the Czar would only enunciate the principles or policy of his Government, which must have much changed if it remains undecided until the moment when a judgment must be pronounced. We believe that the Russian Sovereign has resolved, in consideration of the present alarms, to hold the most decided language in favor of the maintenance of peace, and to use every effort to bring these alarms to an end. Such a purpose we may assume to have been formed as soon as he learned the motives to which his visit was attributed, and found that the announcement of it had shaken the confidence of Europe. It represents the policy of the Russian Government, and may be expected to endure beyond the circumstances which have immediately called it forth. The Continent may be reassured by the belief that, whatever may be the projects of the military party at Berlin, now or hereafter, the Emperor Alexander, representing in this the greatly preponderant opinion of his Empire, will refuse to join in any scheme for crushing France. At least for the present, any such danger is averted. We need not assume positive overtures on the part of the German Government; it is enough that if the Emperor, informed as he is of the agitation that prevails, and of the military projects which have caused it, had come and gone, and made no sign, the war party would have redoubled its efforts, and might soon have acquired a strength which honor and conscience in high regions might have found it difficult to resist."

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The *Volonté Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, publishes the following declaration:

In case the son of Napoleon III. were to die, Prince Napoleon would never seek to restore the Empire for his own benefit. Hereditary succession is, indeed, really and truly dead in France, *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Since Louis XIV., not a king's son has succeeded his father. Napoleon I., who made the mistake of falsifying the true Napoleonic tradition by causing himself to be consecrated Emperor and King by the Pope in 1804, expired on a desert rock 2,000 leagues from the coast of France. Napoleon III., after having dreamed of destroying the Mexican Republic and of restoring the temporal power of the Pope at Mentana, fell miserably at Sedan, to go and die in a short time in a humble cottage at Chiselhurst. A third Empire which might aim at the restoration of Prince Napoleon or his nephew would probably end in the St. Martin Canal. It would be the end of the country. Moreover, we have never doubted that France, even if directly consulted, would energetically pronounce in favor of the Republican form, the most compatible with the very principle of universal suffrage.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26.—In the General Assembly to-day all pending Liquor bills were referred to a special committee, which will endeavor to agree upon a License law.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION WITH RESPECT TO THE INDIANS—GRADUAL REMOVAL OF THE RESERVATION BANDS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY—SPOTTED TAIL'S ALLEGED IMPUTATION ON OFFICIAL VERACITY DENIED—THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The speech made by the President to the Indians reveals a glimpse of the proposition which will be made relative to an extinguishment of the title to the Black Hills. The Sioux will be asked to exchange their present reservation for a tract of country in the Indian Territory. The treaty stipulations with the tribes in that Territory permit the occupation of certain parts of it by other tribes that may be removed there. It has been a favorite plan of Secretary Delano to bring about the removal of all Indians to that Territory as rapidly as possible, and to secure positive legislation which should set it apart sacredly to be preserved as a home for the remnant of the Indian race. The arts of civilized life, especially agriculture, must increase in the Indian Territory, and gradually will influence all the tribes gathered there. The policy is a broad one, and recognizes the duty of the white race to the Indians. It is opposed by thousands of Western people and by the railroad companies, who have a desire to possess the beautiful prairies of that country—a desire as hard to be restrained as the longing for gold which is supposed to exist in the Black Hills. The time is approaching when disorganized tribes of Indians will break up into numerous thieving and begging bands, which will be the pest and terror of the Western States. Such a calamity can be avoided only by collecting the remnants together where they can be restrained by authority till they are so far civilized and educated as to be fit for citizenship, or at least for self-support. The President's speech indicates that this policy meets his approval, and that he will make use of the present opportunity to effect, if possible, the removal of the Sioux. It shows, what is certainly true, that the President does not favor any of the numerous schemes which look to the acquisition of the lands of the territory for railroad and speculative purposes.

SPOTTED TAIL AND THE "BIG CHIEFS" OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Spotted Tail made a funny and emphatic denial of the correctness of the printed report of his remarks made at the last interview with the President, in which he was reported as having said the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner had lied to him. Since the publication of that interview the Indians have had many talks over the language imputed to Spotted Tail, and his denial to-day was previously arranged by the Indians themselves. Mr. Hinman, who was present at the last interview, says Spotted Tail did not use the language imputed to him, and said nothing that would justify that interpretation. His statement cannot be doubted, but it is proper to state that one of the official interpreters, immediately after the interview, informed a TIMES correspondent that Spotted Tail's interpreter did not correctly interpret the speech, and gave the words telegraphed as having been omitted in the interpretation to the President.

TALKING OVER THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

The remarks of the President to-day were written out by a stenographer, and repeated to the Indians again this evening. They appear very well pleased, but will say nothing until they can meet in formal council. It will be three or four days before they will reach conclusions, their habit being to have each Indian repeat what he remembers of the subject matter, and give his opinion thereon. After each individual has expressed his opinion a general discussion will follow. The interpreters are excluded from these councils. To-morrow the Indians will call upon the Commissioner to talk about agency affairs.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DIFFICULTY.

The statement in the New-York *World* editorial to-day, on which it founds its justification of the political outrage in New-Hampshire, is pronounced by people from that State now here to be untrue. No votes were thrown for Nathaniel Head, but every vote for Gen. Head had the first name printed Natt. It was not a part, but the whole of the vote for Gen. Head that was rejected. It is said here that New-Hampshire Republicans have a peaceful but effective way prepared for meeting the attempt to take from them by fraud the results of the election. There is a great deal of comment upon the position of the *World* in support of the outrageous proceedings.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NO MORE SUBSTITUTES.

The Attorney General has issued a circular to United States Attorneys upon the practice that prevails with some of the District Attorneys of appointing substitutes to appear on behalf of the United States, whenever from any cause they are unable to attend court, or at preliminary examinations before United States Commissioners or other examining Magistrates. This practice was based upon the fourteenth section of the act of Aug. 16, 1866. But this provision of law is now repealed, being omitted from the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the Attorney General says hereafter the practice of the District Attorneys, of employing substitutes, must be discontinued, and no compensation for such services rendered to the department will be sanctioned. Whenever it may, in the opinion of a District Attorney, be necessary to retain counsel to assist him he will make application to this department, and if in the opinion of the Attorney General such assistance is necessary it will be authorized by sending a commission to such person as he shall appoint in accordance with section 366 of the Revised Statutes, which requires every attorney or counselor who is specially retained by the department to receive a commission from the head of the department, and to take the oath required by law of District Attorneys.

THE ROTTING WOOD PAVEMENTS.

Merchants and other business men owning property on Pennsylvania avenue and intersecting streets, have petitioned the District Commissioner for an entirely new pavement from the Capitol to the Treasury Department. The petition represents that the pavement is now dangerous to life and limb; it is offensive to those living, doing business, or driving on it; it is a disgrace to the history of the avenue, known as it is throughout the country and abroad. This wood pavement was laid four years ago under an act of Congress, before the creation of the Board of Public Works. The Board laid in other portions of the city about sixty miles of such pavement, which is now everywhere in a state of decay.

THE ALLEGED LOTTERY SWINDLE AND THE POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES.

L. D. Sine, through his attorneys, has sent a letter to the Post Office Department demurring to the action of the department in refusing to allow the use of the mails for the lottery schemes of Mr. Sine. The attorneys ask for the law under which the action is taken, that they may bring the subject before the courts and thoroughly test the constitutionality of the law. They claim that the action of the department virtually confiscates the private property of individuals, which is directly in conflict with the constitutional rights of persons.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts for the week ending May 22—New-York, $1,780,432 04; Boston, $304,259 46; Baltimore, $103,550 28; San Francisco, $123,460 79.

A DAY FOR THOROUGHBREDS

THE DERBY.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING—THE USUAL SCENES ON THE DOWNS—GALOPIN THE WINNER, CLAREMONT SECOND, AND THE REPENTANCE COLT THIRD—CAMBALLO, THE SECOND FAVORITE, COMES IN SIXTEENTH—EIGHTEEN STARTERS.

LONDON, May 26.—Derby Day opened auspiciously with fine weather, which foretold, as a necessary consequence, the success of the great sporting event of the year. The lines of railway from London to Epsom were called upon to their utmost capacity to furnish transportation to all who desired to go to the course by rail, and the entire road from the city to the Downs at Epsom was alive with vehicles of every description. The attendance on the course was immense, the Grand Stand, Barnard's Stand, and the others being densely crowded with those anxious to obtain a good view of the contests of the day, while the number of carriages formed as notable an array as ever. Among the assemblage on the Steward's Stand were several representatives of royalty and numerous members of the nobility, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge.

When the horses that were to contest for the "Blue Riband of the Turf" were brought before the starter the field was found to consist of eighteen, the chief interest being centred on Prince Batthyany's Galopin, who was made favorite, as low as two to one being accepted against him before the start. Mr. Vyner's Camballo, the two thousand guineas winner, Lord Aylesford's Claremont, and Lord Falmouth's Repentance colt, also attracted considerable attention, especially the former, on whom a large amount of money was bet, two to one having been taken against him on his Newmarket running. The odds against Claremont were fourteen to one, and against the Repentance colt twelve to one.

Galopin, who was cleverly ridden by Morris, won easily by a length, bringing the Hungarian Prince the richest stakes and proving himself the best three-year old of the year. This is the first Derby win scored either by Prince Batthyany or by Morris, and both received an ovation on the return of the winner to the paddock. Claremont came in second and the Repentance colt third. Garterly Bell came in fourth, and was followed, in the order named, by Seymour, Lord Berners, Punch, Bay of Naples, Balfe, Earl of Dartrey, Gilbert, Woodlands, Temple Bar, Fareham, Earlston, Camballo, Breechloader, and Telescope. The time of the race was 2:47.

The following are the conditions of the race:

Ninety-sixth renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half-forfeit, for three-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds and fillies 117 pounds; the second receives 300 sovereigns and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes; about one mile and a half, starting at the new high-level starting-post; closed with 206 subscribers.

Prince Batthyany's b. c. Galopin, by Vedette, dam Flying Duchess	1
Lord Aylesford's b. c. Claremont, by Blair Athol, dam Columba	2
Lord Falmouth's b. c. by Macaroni, dam Repentance	3
Lord Falmouth's b. c. Garterly Bell, by Blair Athol, dam Silver Hair	0
Mr. Joseph Dawson's br. c. Seymour, by Lord Clifden, dam Fabiola	0
Capt. J. Graham Edwardes's ch. c. Lord Berners, by Lord Clifden, dam Suttee	0
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Punch, by Pompier, dam Mademoiselle de Charolais, (bred in France)	0
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b. c. The Bay of Naples, by Macaroni, dam Fairwater	0
Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Balfe, by Plaudit, dam Bohemia	0
Mr. H. Savile's b. c. The Earl of Dartrey, by The Earl, dam Rigolboche	0
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Gilbert, by Lord Clifden, dam Toxopholite	0
Mr. H. Swindell's ch. c. Woodlands, by Nutbourne, dam Whiteface	0
Lord Aylesbury's ch. c. Temple Bar, by Trumpeter, dam Boundary	0
Mr. H. E. Brace's br. c. Fareham, by Nutbourne, dam Lady Alice	0
Mr. John Watson's b. c. by The Earl, dam Edith of Lorne	0
Mr. H. F. C. Vyner's b. c. Camballo, by Cambuscan, dam Little Lady	0
Lord Fitzwilliam's br. c. Breechloader, by Macaroni, dam Beachy Head	0
Capt. Machell's br. c. Telescope, by Speculum, dam Remembrance	0

PEDIGREE AND PERFORMANCES OF THE WINNER.

The following gives the pedigree, performances, and engagements of the winner:

Galopin is a bay colt foaled in 1872, by Vedette winner of the Two Thousand Guineas in 1857, and son of Voltigeur by Birdcatcher, he by Inheritor, son of Blacklock, dam the Flying Dutchess by the Flying Dutchman, (winner of the Derby in 1849;) second dam Merope by Voltaire; third dam (Velocipede's dam) by Juniper. He was bred by Mr. W. T. Sharpe, and sold at Mr. W. Blenkiron's Middle Park sale in July, 1873, for 520 guineas to Prince Batthyany. As a two-year old Galopin ran in public six times, and was only beaten once. His first appearance was at the Epsom Spring meeting, where he won the Hyde Park Plate of 500 sovereigns from a field of eighteen. Cachmere came in first by a head, but was disqualified on the grounds of a cannon. At Ascot, where he next ran, he won the Fern Hill Stakes in a canter by five lengths, and on the following day won the New Stakes, carrying a nine-pound penalty, by a length and a half. He was then kept in reserve for the Middle Park Plate, for which he had incurred a penalty of seven pounds, and finished third to Plebeian and Per Se, out of a field of twenty-four. At the Newmarket second October meeting he won a sweepstakes of 175 sovereigns, beating Trésorier, his single opponent, to whom he was conceding ten pounds, by two lengths, and walked over for a sweepstakes at the Houghton meeting, which was his last appearance for the season. Galopin has but once previously run in his three-year-old form, when, in a match race with Stray Shot, to whom he was conceding ten pounds, he won as he pleased, and foreshadowed the greater achievement of to-day. This is the only case since 1859, when Musjid won a match prior to his Epsom victory, that a Derby favorite has run a match race immediately previous to the great event.

Prince Batthyany's colt is trained by John Dawson, who has brought him to the post for all his engagements in splendid condition. He stands fifteen hands three inches high, with legs and joints sound and well formed, and, as will be seen by his pedigree, comes from Derby winners on both sides, Voltigeur, the sire of Vedette, winning the "Blue Riband" in 1850.

He is engaged in the Select Stakes and the Newmarket Derby at the second October meeting, Newmarket, and in the Ascot Derby Stakes.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING AT PIMLICO COURSE—THE POSTPONED RACES OF TUESDAY RUN YESTERDAY—THE WINNERS, TOM OCHILTREE, FIREWORK, PICCOLO, AND CORONET.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, at the Pimlico Course, postponed yesterday on account of rain, commenced to-day. The weather was fair and warm, the track heavy, and the attendance fair.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages; entrance, $15; purse, $300; entrance money to the second horse. Nine started.

John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 90 pounds	1
D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 5 years, by Australian, out of Heiress, 114 pounds	2
Lorillard's b. g. Audacity, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Slasher-Fidelity, 90 pounds	3
Brown's ch. c. Austral, 5 years, by Australian out of Coral, 111 pounds	0
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. g. Storm, 4 years, by Curliss, out of Tempest, 90 pounds	0
Odin Bowie's br. c. Holbrook, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Generll, 90 pounds	0
Odin Bowie's ch. c. Ore Knob, 3 years, by Dickens, out of Slipper, 90 pounds	0
J. Donahoe's b. f. Brunette, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Chignon, 87 pounds	0
T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. f. Jest, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Joke, 87 pounds	0

Time—1:24¾.

After five false starts the horses got off, with Audacity in the lead, closely followed by Tom Ochiltree, Audubon, Jest, Ore Knob, Brunette, and Holbrook, in the order named. At the end of the first quarter Brunette took the front, with Audacity second, Audubon third, Jest fourth. At the half-mile pole Tom Ochiltree made a bold push for the lead, and came in the winner by a length and a half.

SECOND RACE.—Chesapeake Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $50 entrance, play or pay; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second filly. Twenty-two nominations. Nine started.

M. H. Sanford's b. f. Finework, by Lexington, dam Filagree	1
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, by Vandal, dam by Whirlwind	2
Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter	3
Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, by Lexington, dam Volga	0
John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle	0
P. Lorillard's b. f. Venango, by Vandal, dam Woodbine, by Lexington	0
Thomas W. Doswell's gr. f. Greylag, by Baywood, dam Lag, by Loadstone	0
Crouse's b. f. by Revolver, dam Skipper, by Daniel-the-Prophet	0
Doswell's ch. f. Violet, by Vauxhall, dam Mary Watson	0

Time—2:25½.

Violet was stubborn, and stood at the post until all the others had got off. Vinaigrette led off, with Venango second, Invoice third, and Greylag, Finework, Scrambler, Australind, and the Revolver filly in the same order. Going around the lower turn the positions were little changed; but on the backstretch Australind ran up to the second place, followed by Scramble, who took the third place. Going around the upper turn the positions were about the same, except that as they approached the entrance to the homestretch Finework made a dash and ran up to the front pressed by Vinaigrette, upon whose flank Australind held tenaciously, Finework winning the race by a length, with Australind a length behind Vinaigrette. On the homestretch Invoice was jostled by Australind and fell on her knees, throwing her jockey, (McCue,) but no damage was done.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap Stakes for four-year-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; only $10 if declared out; the club to add $500 for the first horse and $100 for the second; mile heats. There were twenty-three nominations. Nine started, namely, Keene Richards, Moses Primrose, Persuader, The Hoaxer, Dublin, Piccolo, Huckleberry, Countess, and The Ghost. The horses made a fine start except Dublin, who was left at the post, but followed and ran well. Persuader led off, with Huckleberry second, The Hoaxer third, and Keene Richards, Moses Primrose, Piccolo, The Ghost, and Countess in the order named. Down the lower turn and into the backstretch the running was very fine. Keene Richards ran up to the second place and Countess was third. At the end of the backstretch around the upper turn, Countess made a dash and took the second place, followed closely by Keene Richards, while Persuader fell off. Coming into the homestretch Countess took the lead, and came to the front two lengths in advance of Keene Richards, who led Piccolo one length, with Persuader fourth. The Hoaxer and Dublin both distanced. Time—1:52¾.

For the second heat, after four false starts, the horses got off well together, with Countess in the lead, Piccolo second, Keene Richards third, followed by Persuader, Huckleberry, Moses Primrose, and the Ghost in the order named. At the quarter-pole Piccolo had taken the front, with Persuader second and Huckleberry third. Up the backstretch Piccolo opened a gap of a length and a half, with Persuader making a struggle to run up, but without avail. On the upper turn Countess made a dash and took the second place, so that her friends were confident of her success, but down the homestretch both came home under whip so close that the judges declared a dead-heat. Time, 1:51¾.

The third heat was the most exciting of the race. Only Piccolo and the Countess started, and the filly was the favorite $100 to $70. They started well with the filly in the lead, but before reaching the stewards' stand Piccolo ran to the front, and at the quarter pole had opened a gap of two lengths, which he held up the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole had increased the advantage. On the upper turn the filly made a brush and closed about half the gap and down the homestretch the run was very exciting. Piccolo showed pluck, and under the lash he came to the pinch two lengths ahead, winning the heat. Time—1:56½. In the fourth heat Piccolo was the favorite, and he did not disappoint his backers. The start was good, the filly being a neck in advance, but immediately after leaving the score Piccolo took the lead, and at the quarter pole had an advantage of two lengths. Up the backstretch that distance was increased to three lengths, in which position they ran to the half-mile pole. On the upper turn the filly made a brush and closed the gap, and they came into the homestretch with not more than a length difference. Down the homestretch both horses struggled under spur and lash, Piccolo taking the lead by three-quarters of a length and the race. Time, 1:57¼.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap stakes, for four-year olds, $50 each; half forfeit; club to add $500 for the first horse; $100 for the second; mile heats; closed with twenty-three nominations; nine started:

E. A. Clabaugh's b. h. Piccolo, 4 years, by Concord, dam Maudena, 103 pounds	3	0	1	1
J. Langstaff's b. m. Countess, four years, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington, 103 pounds	1	0	2	2
Oden Bowie's b. h. Keene Richards, four years, by War Dance, dam Evergreen, 98 pounds	2	3	r. o.	
P. Lorillard's ch. m. Persuader, 4 years, by Revolver, dam Ringgold, 100 pounds	4	4	r. o.	
D. J. Crouse's b. h. Huckleberry, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, dam by Pickaway, 102 pounds	6	5	r.o.	
Walter A. Dun's b. h. Moses Primrose, 4 years, by John C. Breckinridge, dam Lina Berry, 95 pounds	5	6	r.o.	
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. The Ghost, 4 years, by Endorser, dam Skedaddle, 96 pounds	7	7	r.o.	
Chamberlin's b. h. The Hoaxer, 4 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney, 98 pounds	dis.			
Donahue's ch. h. Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam imp. Fluke, 108 pounds	dis.			

Time—1:52¾, 1:51¾, 1:56½, 1:57¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Trial steeple-chase for horses of all ages, that have never won a steeple-chase race at Saratoga, Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Baltimore; welter weights; about one mile and a half, over a fraction of the regular course; purse, $400 for the first horse, $75 for the second, and $50 for the third. Coronet, Chief Engineer, Wizard, Calvert, Culpepper, Biba-Kiba, and Daylight started. Coronet led off and cleared the first hurdle, followed by Daylight and Culpepper close at his heels. At the first earth wall there was no change, but at the second wall Wizard fell and threw his rider, who remained so still that all thought him dead. He was not, however, seriously injured. At the same time Chief Engineer bolted, and went out of the race. On the second turn in the field Biba-Kiba fell, and went out of the race. Coronet held the lead, and entered the track for the home run closely followed by Culpepper, Daylight, and Calvert, in which order they passed the judge's stand. The race was of a very exciting character, and the horses showed good training. Breaches were made in all the earth-walls, but the water-jump was taken in beautiful style. Time—3:22.

FOURTH RACE.—Trial steeple-chase for all horses that have never won a steeple-chase at Saratoga, Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Baltimore; welter weights; about one mile and a half; $400 for the first horse, $75 for the second, and $50 for the third.

J. Brown's b. h. Coronet, 5 years old, by Jonesboro, dam Garland; 154 pounds	1
Joseph Donahue's b. h. Culpepper, 4 years old, by Revolver, dam Gentle Annie; 148 pounds	2
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years old, by Lightning, dam Laura Spillman; 151 pounds	3
Odin Bowie's ch g. Calvert, 5 years old, by Baltimore, dam Chickamauga; 151 pounds	0
J. D. Bannatyne's ch. g. Biba-Kiba, 6 years old, by Colossus, dam Vel[illegible]; 155 pounds	0
Dr. Fawn's br. g. Wizard, 5 years old, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan; 151 pounds	0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. h. Chief Engineer, 5 years old, by Rivoli, dam Victoire; 154 pounds	0

Time—3:[illegible]2.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FIRST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—TWO WELL-CONTESTED RACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Spring Meeting at Point Breeze Park was inaugurated to-day by the best races had hereabouts for some years. The horses were nearly all from outside cities, and, not being well known, caught many in pools. The first race for two forty-five class had ten starters. In this contest Tornado Maid was the favorite, with Carrollton second, and the field selling ahead. Champion Morrell won the first two heats, but Nettie Burlin shoved up so well that she took the next, and made a desperate effort for the remaining three, but the favorite settled down to work, after behaving badly, and proved winner.

SUMMARY.

POINT BREEZE PARK, May 26.—Trotting for 2:45 class; purse $1 000; $600 to the first, $300 to the second, $100 to the third; best three in five to harness.

C. S. Green's br. m. Tornado Maid	8	9	6	1	1	1
R. D. Cummings' br. s. Champion Morrell	1	1	4	3	4	4
R. S. Bent's b. m. Nettie Burlin	9	2	1	2	2	2
R. J. Slater's b. g. Carrollton	4	3	3	4	3	3
R. Thornton's b. m. Vesta	10	6	10	8	5	5

Time—2:33½, 2:34½, 2:35, 2:31½, 2:34, 2:33¾.

The second race proved a very exciting one, notwithstanding that Sea Foam won in three straight heats. The favorite was Dan Mace's Blanche, but it failed to keep up the reputation established in pools. At the start in the first heat Clementine lead, but Blanche drew up to front, closely followed by Sea Foam, who soon took first place and kept it to the close. Ed. White led at the start in the second heat, but he did not stay long, for Sea Foam again settled down to work and made a good race to the half-pole. From here to the close there was a hard fight between Sea Foam, Blanche, and Ed. White, which made a good contest. The third heat was a very spirited one. Ed. White was ahead to the half-mile pole, when Blanche, Clementine, Sea Foam, and himself got into a bunch, and a struggle ensued, in which Sea Foam came out best, with Budd Doble's Clementine second.

SUMMARY.

Trotting for 2:26 class. Purse $1,500: $900 to first horse, $450 to second, and $150 to third; best three in five to harness:

John Trout's s. m. Sea Foam	1	1	1
Dan Mace's bl. m. Blanche	2	2	4
E. C. White's b. g. Ed White	5	3	3
Budd Doble's br. m. Clementine	6	6	2
J. Walker's bl. m. May Bird	3	4	5
William Ravell's r. g. Barney Kelley	4	5	7
D. S. Quinton's b. m. Susie Parker	7	7	6
R. Thornton's g. g. Royal George	8	8	8

Time—2:24½, 2:25½, 2:25.

POOL-SELLING ON THE BALTIMORE RACES IN THIS CITY.

The second day's races at Baltimore promise to be interesting, as four events are on the programme, with a good field of starters in each. The first race is a sweepstakes for three-year olds that have not won in their two-year old form, $25 each, play or pay, colts to carry 100 pounds, fillies and geldings 97 pounds, $500 added, one mile. There are thirty-one entries, and nine stables will be represented at the post. These are M. H. Sanford's who has Bay Final, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imported Yorkshire; Odin Bowie's br. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, and Oreknob, by Dickens. P. Lorillard has four engaged—ch. f. Springlet, by imported Australian; Vernango, by Vandal; Risk, by Revolver, and a bay gelding by imported Eclipse. C. H. & W. A. Mullin have a bay colt by Bonnie Scotland, out of Maria, by imported Australian; John F. Chamberlin has Lord Zetland by Lexington, Lizzie R. by Aster, and Scramble by Star Davis; A. B. Lewis & Co. have Victorious by Vandal, Vagabond by Vandal, and Vinaigrette by Vandal; Joseph Donahue has Gyro by Gilroy, and a bay filly by Leamington out of Chignon; E. A. Clabaugh has Elizabeth by Vauxhall, and Thomas W. Doswell has Arcturus by Planet, Evelyn Carter by Australian, Grey Lag by Baywood, Consignee by Lexington, and Invoice, by Lexington. It was not known how many horses from the above stables would start, and pools were sold by stables. The second race is the Baltimore Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, $50 each, play or pay, and $1,000 added. There are sixteen nominations, and the starters are announced as Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance; Lizzie Lucas, Dead Head, or Botany Bay, entered by Donahue; Preakness, and Galway. The third event is the Free Handicap Stakes, one mile and a half. The six starters are O'Neil, 100 pounds; Stanford, 110 pounds; Stockwood, 112 pounds; Scratch, 103 pounds; Cariboo, 105 pounds, and Kadi, 114 pounds. The fourth race is one of mile heats for all ages, in which there are Dublin, Audubon, Mill Boy, Burgoo, Paladin, The Hoaxer, Brookland, and Vernango. The betting at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night was very brisk, and the rates obtained were as follows:

SWEEPSTAKES—ONE MILE.

Sanford	$38	$50	$105
Chamberlin	30	27	34
Doswell	20	22	35
Lorillard	22	17	33
Lewis & Co.	22	20	...
Bowie	16	...	
Mullin	6	15	33
Donahue	10		
Clabaugh	8		
Total	$172	$151	$240

BALTIMORE CUP.

Preakness	$60	$75	$100
Fadladeen	12	9	20
Galway	12	12	16
Donohue's stable	10	18	
Total	$94	$114	$136

FREE HANDICAP.

Kadi	$100	$90	$90
Stockwood	40	54	50
Stanford	30	33	33
Donahue	24	36	35
O'Neil	20		
	$214	$213	$208

MILE HEATS.

Dublin	$90	$75
Audubon	36	30
Mill Boy	21	17
Burgoo, Paladin, Hoaxer, Brookland, Venango, — The Field	36	30
Total	$183	$152

THE POOLS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—At Johnston's to-night pool-selling for the races to-morrow was spirited and continued to a late hour.

For the first race—sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile—pools were sold as follows: Doswell's entries, $15; Sandford's, $10; Chamberlain's, $10; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s, $7; field, including Lorillard's, Clabaugh's, Donohue's, Bowie's, and Mullin's entries, $15.

Second Race—Baltimore Cup, 2¼ miles, Preakness 105, Fadladeen 32; Field, including Botany Bay, Galway, and Deadhead, 23.

MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH THE ALUMNI OF A METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL—A TRIBUTE TO MR. CARLYLE.

A party of Alumni of the School of Theology of Boston University made a pleasant trip to Concord and Lexington Tuesday, and, after examining these historic localities, felt unwilling to leave the town without seeing Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson personally. Accordingly, as we learn from the Boston *Journal*, Dr. William F. Warren, President of the University, and Dr. Samuel W. Coggeshall, were deputed to visit Mr. Emerson and ascertain his willingness to receive them. Mr. Emerson's daughter received the doctors, and soon Mr. Emerson himself was summoned from his rustic enjoyments in the fields beyond his house, and Dr. Coggeshall said: "Mr. Emerson, you belong to the world." "Yes," replied the sage, "we all belong to the world." "But," said the doctor, "we claim a property in you. Here is a company of Methodist preachers who have called to pay you their respects. As they have read about you, they wish to see you." "Call them in," said Mr. Emerson, with a cordial and emphatic earnestness. Dr. Coggeshall came to the door and soon all were gathered in the library, being personally introduced by Rev. Mr. Young, and being received in a most delightful and informal manner, with a hearty grasp of the hand by the Concord Philosopher, Mr. Emerson said: "It is very kind of you, ladies and gentlemen, certainly, to visit me. You, of course, are having your meetings in Boston this week. I suppose that these persons are from all parts of the State. I used to know a few Methodists, the most distinguished of which was Father Taylor, a man of great power; but a good many of you have not lived long enough to know him. He preached for us Unitarians once very acceptably in our chapel. I used to know the old gentleman; he was never old—a man of great brilliancy. I am seventy-two years old to-day"—

Dr. Coggeshall, interrupting, said: "Is this your birthday? Then we are in good fortune. Mr. Emerson, you once said that 'every man was *wanted*,' and *that* lifted us up; and next you said 'he is not wanted much,' and that took us down." [Laughter.]

Mr. Emerson replied: "You are a little cruel to remember it." After some further remarks concerning Mr. Emerson's candidacy for the Scottish honor, with witty repartees on both sides, Mr. Emerson said: "This is a very pleasant yet surprising circumstance that the minority should have fixed upon such a bad subject for their votes. Mr. Disraeli was then in power, and he represented the literature of this country and the age."

"But," said Dr. Coggeshall, "nomination was sufficient honor."

Mr. Emerson referred to some "good friends" in England and Scotland. The editor of the Manchester *Examiner*, Mr. Alexander Ireland, introduced me to a great many good Scotchmen—one of them, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, an excellent Scotchman and a man of great value to America.

"But," said Dr. Coggeshall, "he was no friend of ours in the late struggle."

Mr. Emerson (misunderstanding) replied, "He has never been in theological discussions."

Dr. Coggeshall—"He has been in politics."

"Let me tell you, friends," said Mr. E., "what is a little secret. He is a very good friend of the Americans, and has testified it lately by an act which is not to be made public until he dies and his will appears. But some of our best men and women have made his acquaintance. He is a man of the world. He does not belong to that country only, but by his broad genius and talent of satire, which he throws about him, he is cosmopolitan; but his aims are as good as can be."

Dr. Coggeshall referred deprecatingly to Carlyle's apparently unfriendly attitude toward us, in our recent struggle, and Mr. Emerson continued: "I think Mr. Carlyle really sympathizes with us. I remember his scolding a little in the war, but not afterward. I have been in constant correspondence with him ever since 1833 or 1834, I think. I have a hundred letters from him running along that period, and his sympathies are with us. Mr. Norton, of Cambridge, has preserved every word in his memory of his personal conversation with Mr. Carlyle, and I have insisted that he should write them down to be saved. There is great wit in his talk. He despises every kind of meanness, every kind of selfishness, and of petty sin."

After considerable more conversation with individuals present on various literary and genealogical questions, Dr. Warren said: "We are very much obliged to you, Sir, for your kindness, and we thought that we could not have said that we had seen Concord without having seen your face."

PLANS OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening to take measures for the restoration of the Club-house. There was an unusually large attendance of members. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, President of the Club, occupied the chair. The business transacted was substantially the discussion of two projects: one to restore the Club-house to its original proportions, and the other to restore it on an improved plan. The matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee, with full power. This committee, which consists of fifteen members, with Mr. F. D. Tappan as Chairman, held a meeting immediately after the termination of the general meeting, and after a brief session, it was decided that the building should be erected upon an improved plan, to be submitted hereafter, provided the consent of Mr. Leonard Jerome, the owner of the property, can be obtained. It is expected that Mr. Jerome will not hesitate to agree with the views of the Executive Committee.

A COLLISION IN THE RIVER.

In the fog which hung over the river yesterday morning, the Erie Railway ferry-boat James Fisk, Jr., ran into a schooner lying in the stream, and serious damage was done to both vessels. The entire after part of the cabin of the ferry-boat and the bowsprit rigging, &c., of the schooner were carried away. The greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers on the ferry-boat, who thought that she was about to sink. She was towed to the shore and laid up for repairs. The total damage to both vessels is in the neighborhood of $1,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY—THE PREPONDERANCE WITH THE LEFT THROUGH CONSERVATIVE DISCORD.

PARIS, May 26.—The reconstruction of the Committee of Thirty was completed by the Assembly to-day. The committee is composed of twenty members of all sections of the Left, four supporters of M. Wallon, and six Deputies of the Right.

Among the members elected to-day are Mm. Waddington, Albert Grévy, Simon, and Christophle. The Left voted in the six Deputies of the Right so that the majority might be represented in the committee, but it is believed that five will decline to serve. M. Gambetta was not elected, having withdrawn his name as a candidate.

LONDON, May 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the preponderance of the Left in the new Committee of Thirty is due to discord in the Conservative ranks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION—MR. MOORE DECLARED ENTITLED TO THE SEAT.

DUBLIN, May 26.—The Court of Common Pleas, to which the appeal in the case of the Tipperary election was referred, has unanimously decided that the late John Mitchel was disqualified, and that Mr. Moore is entitled to the seat.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE REFORMERS' VIEWS AS INTERPRETED ABROAD.

LONDON, May 27—5 A. M.—The *Standard*, commenting on the projects of reform submitted at the meeting of the American Social Science Association in Detroit, says: "Thinking Americans are compelled to acknowledge that waste, corruption, and inefficiency prevail in every branch of administration, and ignorance and personal worthlessness predominate in legislation. They begin to admit sadly that the grand experiment begun a century ago is a failure. Remedies must be devised quickly if revolution and disaster are to be averted. It is conceded on all sides that universal suffrage, which, however, it is now impossible to abolish, is the root of the evil."

ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAMERS.

MOVILLE, May 27.—The Allan steamer Prussian, from Montreal, for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

The Anchor line steam-ship Utopia, from New-York, for Glasgow, arrived to-day.

SHARKEY.

THE NEW-YORK MURDERER STILL IN PRISON IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, May 26.—Sharkey remains in prison here. There is no change in the aspect of his case.

THE SIOUX AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT TELLS THE INDIANS SOMETHING TO THINK OVER, BUT NOT REPLY TO IMMEDIATELY—THEIR SITUATION PLAINLY LAID BEFORE THEM—SPOTTED TAIL DENIES THAT HE SAID THE SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER HAD LIED.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Sioux Indian Delegation called upon the President by appointment at 1 o'clock to-day accompanied by Gen. Cowen, Acting Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith. They were received by the President in his private office. As each Indian entered the room he advanced toward the President, and, being presented by an interpreter, shook hands with him. The Indians then arranged themselves in a semi-circle around the table, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud having prominent positions. A large number of persons, both ladies and gentlemen, were present including Gov. Pennington, of Dakota; Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming; ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, and Senator Hamilton, of Texas. The President, through William Fielder, an interpreter, addressed the Indians as follows:

I want to say to the Indians to-day something about the object of bringing them, here, and a few words for them to think about, but nothing for them to reply to at present. I have always been a friend to the Indians, and am very anxious to do what I think is best for their good. The country where they now live, as they must be well aware, is entirely incapable of supporting them, should the Government cease to give them aid. By the treaty of 1868, clothing was granted to them for thirty years, and provisions for only five years. The food and provisions, therefore, which have been given to them for the last two years have been a gratuity on the part of Congress. These may be taken from them at any time without any violation of the treaty. My intention now is to make some arrangement with them by which they and their children will be secure for the future.

Several of the Indians expressed their approval of these sentiments by exclaiming, "Ugh." The President, resuming, remarked:

As I said in the beginning, it must be evident to them if supplies of food should be withheld by the Government, it would be entirely impossible for the Indians to live where they are. Another thing I would call their attention to is this: They must see that the white people outnumber the Indians now about 200 to one, taking all the Indians within the territory belonging to the United States. This number of whites is increasing so very rapidly that before many years it will be impossible to fix any point within the limit of our territory where you can prevent them going. It will become necessary that the white people shall go from one place to another, whether occupied by Indians or not, the same as they go from one State to another. For this reason it is very desirable that, while they have a friend here to look after their interests, they should be situated where they would be able to get a support beyond any contingency. I do not propose to ask them without their consent to leave the homes where they were born and raised, but I want to point out to them the advantages to themselves and their children, if they will accept such arrangements as may be proposed to them. There is a territory south of where they now live, where the climate is very much better, where the grass is much better, and where game is more abundant, including large game, such as the buffalo; where there is good pasturage for animals, and where teachers can be sent among the Indians to instruct them in the arts of civilization, the means of self-preservation and support. This year we have had great difficulty in keeping white people from going to the Black Hills in search of gold, but we have so far prevented them from doing so. Every year this same difficulty will be encountered unless the right of the white people to go to that country is granted by the Indians, and may in the end lead to hostilities between the white people and the Indians, without any special fault on either side. If such trouble should occur and become general it would necessarily lead to the withholding, for the time being at least, the supplies which the Government has been sending to them. All this trouble I want to avoid. I want to see them well provided for in such a way that the arrangement will have to be respected by my successor and other Administrations of the future. I want the Indians to think of what I have said. I don't want them to say anything to-day. I want them to talk among themselves and be prepared to hear from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who are authorized to speak for me, and will be governed by my advice. This is all I want to say to them.

After a brief conversation between the President and Rev. Mr. Hinman, the President turned to the Indians and said through the interpreter:

I will say to them that what I have said will be written out, and they will have the words repeated to them by the interpreters.

Spotted Tail then advanced toward the President, and looking toward the representatives of the press, who were taking notes, made a short explanation in relation to published statements to the effect that the Indians had stigmatized the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs as liars. He said such charges were not made by him, and whoever put them in the papers made them up themselves, as he did not call his strongest friends liars.

The Indians then withdrew, evidently disappointed in not having an opportunity to reply to the President. They were in full costume, with a plentiful supply of paint and feathers.

THE CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 26.—A special dispatch from Michigan to the *Commercial* says reports from Grand Haven, East Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Traverse City, and the surrounding country all say that the wheat and small crops are doing well. The recent heavy rains have prevented the farmers from putting in crops. At St. Joseph a heavy rain has drenched millions of grasshoppers. The St. Joseph fruit belt will have peaches, pears, cherries, and at [illegible] the berries are badly damaged by frosts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 26.—An incendiary fire was discovered at 3 o'clock this morning in an open shed attached to Verdes & Co.'s brick bakery, on Centre street, Rutland, Vt. From the shed the fire spread to a barn, in which was stored a large quantity of flour, but which was removed, and the fire in both buildings extinguished. The damage done is about $5,000; fully insured. The Village Trustees met this morning and adopted vigorous measures for the prevention of these fires, which have become so frequent of late, and offered an additional $500 reward. There is now $1 500 offered for the detection and conviction of the incendiaries.

At noon yesterday a fire destroyed the block adjacent to the new Post Office at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, involving a loss of $210,000. The Post Office building was damaged to the extent of from $5,000 to $6,000. One fireman was badly injured by jumping from a ladder and several others by falling walls. There was no insurance.

The cotton mill of D. B. Smith, in Pine Meadow, Conn., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for $40,000. About 200 hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, upon motion of J. A. J. Creswell, counsel for the Government, it was ordered that the final argument on demurrers entered in some seventy-nine cases, embracing claims for war premium, be held Tuesday, June 15. On demurrers entered in some thirty-three cases, embracing claims for the breaking up of voyage and prospective catch, Wednesday, June 16, and on demurrers entered in some sixteen cases relating to remote or indirect damages, Thursday, 17th of June.

The calendar was resumed at case No. 88, Charles M. Ryer vs. The United States, and the following cases were grouped with it, all being for losses occasioned by the destruction of the Commonwealth and submitted upon the testimony: No. 90, Samuel Graves vs. The United States; No. 94, C. C. Bau and Mary Hudson vs. The United States; No. 96, John & David Conrad vs. the United States; No. 103, Alex R. Baldwin vs. the United States; No. 103, Henry Neustadter, vs. the United States; No. 111, H. Horstman & Co. vs. the United States; No. 113, James Anthony & Co. vs. the United States; No. 121, Enstein Bros. vs. the United States; No. 124, Jacob Zeek vs. the United States; No. 139, B. B. Banchley & Co. vs. the United States; No. 142, John C. Doherty vs. the United States; No. 154, Brahman Brothers vs. the United States; No. 186, C. H. Sherman vs. the United States; No. 188, Edward Schultz vs. the United States; No. 271, W. Kobler—; No. 323, C. H. Hyde, assignee, vs. The United States; No. 651, Giles Gray, administrator, vs. The United States; No. 1,115, Abner Hall vs. The United States. Hon. C. Cole for complainants, and J. A. J. Creswell for respondent. Cases for losses on board the Sea Lark will be taken up to-morrow.

IRON SHUTTERS AS SAFEGUARDS FROM FIRE.

A large number of owners of business buildings met yesterday at the offices of the Department of Buildings, in response to a notice of the department requesting an expression of their views relative to the law requiring iron fire-proof shutters in the fronts of business structures. Mr. W. W. Adams, Superintendent of Buildings, read the portion of the law bearing on the subject, and called attention to a resolution of the Examining Board denying petitions for exemption from the requirements of the act. This resolution, he said, had not been adopted, the object of the board being to hear the opinions of the property-holders before taking final action. Ex-Mayor Kingsland replied that it was stated by experienced persons that iron shutters added to rather than decreased the danger of loss in case of fire, for the reason that fires occurring in buildings provided with them would not be discovered as soon as would fires in buildings where the windows were not so covered. Mr. Alexander Knox coincided in the views of Mr. Kingsland, and, as an illustration, related circumstances attending several great conflagrations in this City, in which buildings closed with iron shutters sustained the greatest amount of damage. This was, he thought, undoubtedly partly owing to the fact that the firemen find considerable difficulty in forcing them open, and partly because they hide the fire until it has gained great headway. Messrs. Horace S. Ely, Joseph J. West, J. W. Hamilton, W. P. Dixon, Meyer Rosenthal, and others submitted similar views. It is averred that, if the property-owners are compelled to comply with the law in this particular, an aggregate of from twenty-five to twenty-eight million dollars will have to be expended in supplying the business buildings with iron shutters.

THE FIELD LIBRARY SALE.

The sale of the Field library continued yesterday at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., with nearly the same results as on the other days of the sale. This collection is, in many respects, a remarkable one, and the avidity with which so many seekers after rare antiquities of this sort strive to become the possessors of small and inferior looking specimens of printed lore would seem astonishing if it had never been witnessed before. Following are a few of yesterday's prices: "A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England, from the first planting thereof in the year 1607 to this present year, 1677," $12; another edition of the same, $13; a French book by A. De Humboldt, giving a clear, philosophical analysis of every class of Mexican and Peruvian antiquities, printed in Paris in 1810, $40; T. Hutchins' "Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina," $12; G. Smalay's "Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America," 1797, $9 75; Indian photographic portraits and views, $6 50; John J. Jacobs' "Biographical Sketch of the Life of Capt. Michael Crecat," $15; "Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains in 1819 20," by E. James, $5 25; "The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America," by T. Jeffreys, printed in 1760, $6 50; "Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South," &c., by J. Johnson, printed in 1851, $13 50; "Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Gen. Nathaniel Green," by W. Johnson, $3 62; Josselyn's "New-England's Rarities Discovered," printed in London in 1672, $35; M. Joutel's "Journal of M. De la Sale's Voyage to the Gulf of Mexico, to find out the mouth of the Mississippi," printed in London in 1714, $6 75; another edition of the same, printed in 1719, $5 50; A. Kelley's "Mental Novelist," &c., 1783, $14; S. Kercheval's "History of the Valley of Virginia," $5; Lord Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," $25; John Knox's "Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, for the years 1757–60," $8; J. Laet's "History of the New World, or Description of the West Indies," French, $9 50; La Houtau's "New Voyages to North America," 1764, $14 50; original Spanish edition of the works of Bartholomew De Las Cassas, 1552, $10; the same, 1571, $6 50; the same in Spanish, 1551, $9; "The Tears of the Indians," by Las Cassas, 1656, $12 50; "An Account of the First Voyages and Discoveries Made by the Spaniards in America," 1599, $10 50.

THE POMEROY BOY.

The Boston *Journal* asks: When will the Governor and Council act upon this case? Is procrastination to prevail till the patience of the community is exhausted? Do men in such positions lose that power of reaching definite conclusions which characterize them in private life? When the little boy was murdered the Police said, "If the Pomeroy boy were at large we should think he was the culprit." It was discovered that he was at large, and his arrest followed. He was the one person living in this vicinity who, in the opinion of the Police, was capable of such an atrocity. It is held by some sentimentalists that the boy should not be hanged because he obeys an incontrollable impulse. One instance illustrative of his cunning explodes this theory. When he made his confession the official who took it down said:

"I want to have his statement correct, and I will read it to you line by line. Now begin."

"Well, when the girl came into the store for a paper, I told her to go down stairs."

"Stop," said the official, "I will read this sentence." He had substituted the phrase "go down cellar" for "go down stairs."

"I didn't say cellar," interrupted Pomeroy, "I said stairs, for if I had said cellar she wouldn't have gone down."

If this nice distinction is evidence of an impulse, then there is no such thing as a premeditated act.

STEAM-BOATS BURNED IN THE MONONGAHELA.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 26.—Two river steamers and three wharf-boats have been burned in the Monongahela River.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Mr. Daniel Mathews, of Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty street, disposed yesterday of a collection of paintings by Mr. Andrew Melrose, who is about leaving for Europe, to be absent for several years. The pictures were sold at small figures, as the following record of sales will show: "Autumn Evening on Otsego Lake," $82; "Jerusalem, from the side of Mount Olivet," $82; "Descent into the Wyoming Valley," $75; "Itasca Lake, Minnesota, Source of the Mississippi," $90; "Damascus, from the Last Slope of the Anti-Libanus," $76; "Giorno de Mercato Luino, Lake Maggiore, Italy," $67; "Bingen on the Rhine," $67 50; "Castle Rheinstein, on the Rhine," $57 50; "Morning, Upper Lake of Killarney," $60; "Sunset, Isle of the Fay, Scotland," $29 50; "Tynemouth Castle, Coast of England," $38; "On the Mississippi River—An Indian Pow-wow, $87 50; New-York, from Guttenberg," $38; "The King's Highway in the Olden Time," $64; "A Quiet Evening in the Valley of Ware, England," $40; "The Battle-field of Brandywine," $34. In addition to these were a small landscape by B. C. Koek-Koek, $95; a very small landscape by James M. Hart, $75; "A View of St. Peter's, from Villa Doria, Rome," by F. Schafer, $41. At 3 o'clock seven pictures, painted by Harvey Young, were sold. One, a large "View of Pleasant Lake, Utah," brought $117; another, "Dix Valley Notch," $76; "Winter," $60; "Twilight," $35; "Looking Up the Yosemite," $31; "Early Winter," $19, and a small "Tropical View," $12.

A PARTIAL STATEMENT CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement made by Henry C. Murphy, Esq., President of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, to his Executive Committee, as reported in your yesterday's issue, was as follows:

"Mr. Murphy proceeded to say that, after receipt of the bids, it was found that, although that of Messrs. Whitney was the lowest, the firm was not provided with the necessary machinery for completing the contract, while the other two bidders were prepared to go on with the work at once. To wait for the first-named firm to purchase and set up the machinery in question would have involved a delay of from two to three months, so that the only choice left the Commissioners was to accept the offer of the two companies, who were in a condition to proceed with the work."

The above statement of Mr. Murphy is true in non-essential particulars, but is utterly false in all its material parts. It is a fact that, in order to execute our bid as made, we required some slight additions to our machinery, but all our arrangements were perfected to complete the order on or before the time of delivery called for by the advertisement.

Mr. Murphy fails to explain to his board and to the public why, if he had any doubt of our ability to execute the contract in time, he did not ask us the question; and he furthermore fails to tell why it was permitted that the figures of our bid should have been telegraphed to the favored contractors.

This ends our correspondence. We have referred the matter to our attorneys to see if we have any rights that gentlemen in charge of our City trusts are bound to respect. Respectfully,

A. R. WHITNEY & BROTHER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26.—Printing Cloths held at 5⅛c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, with a very dull market.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 30½c. Resin dull, nominally $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 30 for Hard; $2 20 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

The Advertising Agency of S. M. Pettengill & Co. is one of the oldest and most complete establishments in the land.—*Baltimore American.*

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.—One of the healthiest, pleasantest, and most economical beverages known is made from this extract. It is put up in bottles at 30 cents, 60 cents, and $3, and in half gallon and gallon cans at $5 and $10 each, which makes 10, 25, 200, 400 and 800 glasses of beer. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson st., New-York, and sold by most druggists.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE, DENTIST, has removed from No. 42 East Twentieth street to No. 46 East Nineteenth street, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Dentistry in all its branches done, and satisfaction guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until accidentally I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,

MRS A. W. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and should be kept in every family, for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Any One Doubting, Call and See Robert H. Smith, head pantry-man on the Jessie Hoyt. He was a cripple, hobbling on a crutch, his joints twisted, and suffering fearfully. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA made a new man of him. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Choose the Best.

Dentifrices are as "plenty as blackberries," but there is only one preparation which thoroughly cleanses and whitens the teeth without injuring their substance. That preparation is SOZODONT.

Centennial Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, for ladies, misses, gents, and boys. All styles, moderate prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Children should use them daily.

Dropsy.—There is no disease in which the PERUVIAN SYRUP has achieved greater wonders than in Dropsy.

For the best Elastic Stockings and Supporting BELTS go to POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, N. Y.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

BIANCHI—SIMONSON.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., FRANCESCO BIANCHI and ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE, daughter of the late John B. Simonson, of Staten Island. No cards.

DUKE—MARTIN.—On Tuesday, May 25, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., WILLIAM S. DUKE to CORDELIA, daughter of the late Mulford Martin.

POWELL—IRWIN.—On Thursday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, Dr. SENECA D. POWELL, to LIZZIE, only daughter of Robert Irwin, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Alabama papers please copy.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, May 24, of scarlet fever, STELLA, aged 2 years, 7 months, daughter of Alethia Estella and Albert Amerman.

AYRES.—On Wednesday, May 26, at 4:30 A. M., of pneumonia, MARY H., wife of Carlton Ayres.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 457 Clinton av., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., Friday, May 28. The remains will be taken to Pine Plains for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ALVORD.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 24, ALWYN A. ALVORD, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration in 29th st., near 5th av., on Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

BAKER.—At West Troy, May 24, DESDAMONA, wife of Capt. S. W. Baker, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

BAILEY.—On Tuesday, May 25, 1875, JULIA A., widow of the late Samuel Bailey, Jr., in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence at Springfield, N. J., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Barclay st. for Milburn at 11:20 A. M.

CORBETT.—At his residence, Arlington Heights, on Tuesday, May 25, VIRGIL P. CORBETT, son of Cooper Corbett, of Corbettsville, N. Y.

CORNELISON.—At Jersey City Heights, on Monday, May 24, JOHN M. CORNELISON, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's P. E. Church, Duncan av., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DANA.—On the 25th inst., GRACE, only child of Frank and Evelyn Dana, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison av., corner 29th st., at 1 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 27th inst.

DE RUYTER.—Suddenly, in New-Orleans, Monday, the 24th inst., DESIREE LOUISE RAINGEARD, relict of the late John De Ruyter, Esq., of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 25, ANNIE F., wife of Hildreth W. Graham, and only daughter of Samuel S. and Frances O Vermeule.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

JONES.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., May 25, MARY ANN wife of Absalom Jones, and daughter of Robert Coles, Esq., in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Washington Street M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, May 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:20 A. M.

HEDGES.—At Chester, Morris County, N. J., on Wednesday, May 26, Dr. WILLIAM W. HEDGES, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, May 28, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Chester, N. J.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, May 25, at 1 o'clock A. M., THOMAS RAYNOR, second son of William J. and Kate Clarke Martin, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 60 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

McCORMACK.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, May 25, of diphtheria, EDITH HELEN, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 11 days, daughter of William H. and Fannie McCormack, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the country residence of her parents, Stamford, on Thursday, May 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at the Stamford Depot to meet the 8:05 A. M. train from New-York. The remains will arrive in New-York at 12:35 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Grand Central Depot.

NICHOLS.—At Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, May 26, CARMAN NICHOLS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Lexington av., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OAKES.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Wednesday, May 26, ABIGAIL H., wife of David Oakes, aged 65 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLLIFFE.—On the 25th inst., of acute pleuro-pneumonia, JOSEPH F. OLLIFFE, aged 35, native of Cork, Ireland.

☞ Cork papers please copy.

PELL.—On Wednesday morning, May 26, at his residence, 74th st. and 11th av., CHARLES S. PELL, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, May 29, at 10.30 o'clock, from the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, near 11th av.

POLHAMIUS.—At Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, May 25, FLORENCE, twin daughter of James A. and Mary Louisa Polhamius, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, May 27, at 12 o'clock, from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further notice.

POLHEMUS.—On Monday morning, 24th inst., A. D. POLHEMUS, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 86 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

STARK.—On Tuesday, May 25, in the 50th year of his age, JOHN STARK, M. D., son of the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Stark, of the City of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Reformation, Gates av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, May 27, at 3:30 P. M.

SHERWOOD.—Suddenly, at the Gramercy Park Hotel, on the 25th inst., Judge THOMAS D. SHERWOOD.

Funeral services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, May 27, inst., at 3:30 P. M., which his friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. The remains will be taken after the services to Gilbertsville for interment.

STARBUCK.—At Troy, N. Y., May 25, EMELINE A., wife of George H. Starbuck, and daughter of the late Israel H. Watson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 4th st., Troy, Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Orange, 25th inst., suddenly, MINNIE E., daughter of T. O. Smith, of Troy, N. J.

Funeral Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at her late home, Troy, Morris County, N. J.

VAIL.—At his residence, "Speedwell," Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, the 23d inst., Hon. GEORGE VAIL, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown. Trains leave New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 11:20 A. M. and 12 M.

WIGHAM.—Tuesday, May 25, MARY L., widow of the late Isaac Wigham, aged 76.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 28th inst., from her late residence, No. 321 5th av., at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY FROM late suppers, but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

A HARD, SWELLED STOMACH IN A child is generally the result of the presence of worms in the system. Nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be cured.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

PRIVATE LIBRARY OF MUSICAL WORKS.
ANTHEMS, OPERAS, CATHEDRAL SERVICES, ORATORIOS.
SCORES FOR PIANO-FORTE AND ORCHESTRA, &c.
Comprising the most valuable collection of works relating to music ever offered.
THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
ASTOR PLACE,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28,
Commencing at 3:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.

FINE FURNITURE.

Many from Eastlake designs, comprising parlor, bed-room, dining-room, and library suits, tables, writing-desks, easels, &c.; also, clocks and bronzes. The whole now on exhibition, day and evening, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place. To be sold by auction, FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

The Branch Office of this Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th st., has been removed to No. 940 Broadway, corner of 22d st.

The Company has also Branch Offices at:
Nos. 55 to 61 Hudson st.
No. 296 Canal st., corner of Broadway.
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th st.
Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.

The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.

ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M. Business received at the offices, 45th and 30th sts., up to the time of departure of trains.

SPECIAL RATES

for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seed-men, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.

Packages of the above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company ....25 cents each

If weighing over two pounds and not exceeding five pounds and $10 in value, to any office of this Company, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania ....25 cents each

Or in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky ....40 cents each

And in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri ....50 cents each

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

will remove, in a few days, their branch office from corner of Spring st. and Broadway, to the new building Nos. 636 and 638 BROADWAY, one door from Bleecker st.

Their up-town branch office is removed from corner of 22d st. and Broadway to the

NATHAN BUILDING,
23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

An office of the company is also established in the Grand Central Depot, and No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 6 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND Park Lamps, with or without Porcelain or Silvered Reflectors; also Patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 37 Nassau st. At auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, fine sale of Oil Paintings, Water Colors, and Engravings. Specimens by the best masters. On SATURDAY, great sale of Household Furniture.

SPIRITUALISM.—E. V. WILSON WILL GIVE A Farewell Seance at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, sharp. Admission, 50 cents.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, having no children, wish to adopt a little girl about two years of age, of American or English parentage. Address W. K., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

One or three plots adjoining for sale. Post Office Box address No. 2,842.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above will be held at head-quarters, No. 63 Ludlow st., on THURSDAY, May 27, at 8 P. M.

JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.

JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters, in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY OF UNQUESTIONABLE RESPECTability, having a thoroughly competent servant, would like to take charge of a house for a family going to Europe; no recompense required; highest references given. Address, for one week, Mrs. J. R. M., Winchester House, Broadway and 31st st.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female, City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A large number of superior cooks; cooks, washers, and ironers; experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, lady's maids, laundresses; house-workers; of all nations; young girls and those lately landed.

A LADY AND HER HUSBAND, WITHOUT children, wish to take care of a house for the Summer; best references given and no compensation expected. Address FAITHFUL, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—BY A REFINED AND EDUCATED lady as useful companion to an invalid lady, or would take charge of a house during the Summer. Address H. H., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY would like a position to go to California with a family as companion or governess. Address Leus Brown, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a Protestant young woman, (whom we know;) would like a place in City or country; understands chamber-work thoroughly; is an excellent waitress, and very fond of children; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Inquire for M. G., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quiet and orderly with her work and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a handy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and sewer; is also a competent parlor-maid; would go in the country; can furnish the most satisfactory references. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant young woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also a good family seamstress; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, and will assist with the care of growing children, or chamber-maid, cook, and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or waiting, in the City; speaks English and German. Call at No. 1,509 2d av., between 78th and 79th sts., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in the care of growing children; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 111 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of growing children; good references from last place. Apply at No. 65 East 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 219 East 21st st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 301 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and assist the cook in a private family; no objection to go to the country; best City reference. Call at 126 Clinton place, 8th st., Room 4.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for a competent chamber-maid, who is also an excellent seamstress, or is willing to take charge of one or two children; would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 East 44th st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, PROTestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady or care a grown child; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress or house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 16 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress only; understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed as chamber-maid and to do washing or house-work in a small family a short distance in the country. Call at No. 114 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and sewing in a private family; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 27th st., in rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A REspectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse for an infant. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 206 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference; lady can be seen. Call at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to care grown children and sew; reference from last place. Apply at No. 118 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a competent English Protestant girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 27 Madison av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh woman as chamber-maid; would assist with washing. Call at or address 752 3d av., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English girl; City references. Apply at No. 410 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GENTEEL-LOOKing girl, seventeen years old, American, to do chamber-work and sewing; best of references given and required. Address H. E., Post Office Box No. 1,105, New-York.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY of refinement as companion to an invalid or as governess; no objection to travel; best City references. Call or address H. E. S., No. 255 4th av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY AN American woman, Protestant, as excellent family cook; no objection to the country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, &c., and will assist with the washing, if required; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for H. D.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who is a good family cook; understands all kinds of meats, preparing fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A NEAT, young woman would like a place in City or country; is a good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, and also an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as professed cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; bones and lards, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Inquire for M. B., at Odell's Agency for English Servants, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, "whom we know;" would like a place in a private family; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, &c., or would do laundry work; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for A. B.

COOK.—BY AN A1 GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMan, who makes all kinds of soups, desserts, preserves, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; would take a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. W.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS EXCELLENT cook and baker; would assist with the washing of a small family; has several years' good City reference; a good family that keeps help long. Apply at No. 252 10th av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the candy store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook; makes soups, poultry, preserves, jellies, bread, boning, larding, &c.; gives the best City references; is strong, cleanly, and economical. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN OF thirty to cook, wash, and iron; a good cook, bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; an excellent laundress; good references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; makes milk and butter; don't object to the country for Summer; City reference. Call at No. 153 West 43d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook; makes all kinds of soups, pastry, pièce montée, &c.; will take a place in City or country, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency for French Servants, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook, clean, neat, and highly recommended, as cook in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, CAPABLE, REliable, steady woman for hotel or private family; or can cook, wash, and iron for a family; City or country; has several years' good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTEStant woman, as first class cook in a private family; understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTable, tidy colored young woman; or can do chamber-work, waiting, and care children; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking; good pastry, bread, and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 424 3d av., near 30th st., in furniture store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; will take good charge of a kitchen in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; the best of City references; would go in the country with the family. Call for two days at No. 157 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate cook; understands cooking in all branches; will be found reliable; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 689 6th av., third bell, near 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference; City or country; prefers the City. Apply at No. 345 9th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged woman, to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 307 East 24th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 237 East 24th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 46th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objection to go in the country; references. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES ALL kinds of soups, meats, and jams; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; good reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD references; willing to go to the country for the Summer; understands soups, pastries, and desserts. Call at No. 230 3d av., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at 113 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; two years' City references. Apply at present employer's, 16 East 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a neat, faithful girl, with good reference; City or country. Call at No. 69 6th av., in China store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; gives verbal references as a professional cook; makes soups, meats, bread, pastries, and jellies; very willing and cleanly and economical. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson as cook; understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's until engaged. Address No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, with first-class references, as cook in a private family; no objection to the country, or to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 386 West 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy woman, with first-class references, as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; country preferred for the season; best City references. Call at No. 3 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A thoroughly good cook in every respect; boarding-house or private family; City or country; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 242 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 410½ 6th av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; best City references; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 835 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND RELIABLE woman, with first-class City references, as cook in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 225 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; no objection to do some coarse washing; three and a half years' reference from last place. Address No. 414 7th av., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; wishes to go to the country; can make butter if required. Call for two days at No. 329 34th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; understands all kinds of good family cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL; CAN BE HIGHLY recommended. Address C. B., No. 318 East 24th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking; the very best City references. Apply at No. 157 West 33d st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD PLACE for a reliable woman as a first-class cook. Call at No. 46 East 22d st., before 3 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family. Apply at Mrs. McCarty's, corner 28th st. and 7th av., in the clock store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker in a private family; is a good general seamstress and operator; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 916 3d av., near 55th st., second floor, front room.

FOR EUROPE.—AS LADIES' MAID OR NURSE, by an English Protestant; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 72 East 34th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment, education, and respectability, faithful in what she undertakes, as house-keeper in a hotel, gentleman's or widower's family without small children; country preferred. Address for one week R. M. L., No. 500 Broadway.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WELSH woman to take care of a gentleman's house, or a working house-keeper in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 327 East 12th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman as house-keeper; is a first-class cook; has a child three years old; moderate wages asked; best City reference. Apply at No. 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her work, and has given entire satisfaction. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 North Washington square.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, lately landed, but very active and intelligent; will take low wages in a family who will instruct her; for general work or chamber-maid; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl with good reference for general work; has been less than two years in America, but a fair cook and good laundress; City or country; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work, that can be well recommended; ladies please call personally. Inquire at No. 80 Charlton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 251 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 237 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small American family; wages, $12; four years' reference. Call at No. 349 West 40th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABDE GIRL AS general house-worker in a small private family. Apply at P. Noonen's, No. 316 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH house-maid, or upper chamber-maid, with the best of references, both from London and here. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress, and would take charge of the lady's room; has best of City references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 770 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable French girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; speaks English well; no objection to travel and take care of grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS thorough lady's maid; good hair-dresser and dressmaker; good City and European references. Address L., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID. BY A PROTESTANT NORTH GERman person as lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English and French; first-class dress-maker and hair-dresser. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; understands her business in all its branches; is a good hair-dresser; or to attend on an invalid lady has several years' reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID. BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid, with seven years' City reference; is thoroughly competent in all duties; to travel or go in the country. Call at No. 138 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG German girl as lady's maid or nurse; can take care of a child from infancy; speaks French, and has no objection to travel; can give good reference. Address Maid, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, with excellent references, as laundress and chamber-maid; can fill either capacity in satisfactory manner; City or country; a thorough servant. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country for Summer; can furnish best City references. Address A. M., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a good home in a private family, as laundress; has good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the week as laundress, or in a private family; will lodge at her own home at night. Call at No. 530 East 14th st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; fully understands her business; has the best of recommendations from her last place. Can be engaged at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—UNDERSTANDS FLUTING, PUFFing, and does up clothes neatly; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 22d st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed from No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities, colored, white, male, female; City, country, hotels, boarding-houses. Lady attending.

MAID.—BY A LADY, A FIRST-CLASS PLACE FOR her maid that has lived with her seven years; is competent in all her duties. Address B. M., Box 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable girl as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to bring up a baby on the bottle; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to travel or go in the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; no objection to the country, or would like to travel; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 120 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; understands the care of an infant or growing children; is neat and tidy; has over two years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 Sixth av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO GO in the country with a family residing in City; long and satisfactory City reference; sews nicely. Address B. M. C., Box No. 308, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to recommend an educated Swedish Protestant person to wait upon a lady and sew, or to take charge of one or two children. Call, for two days, at No. 304 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD experienced French nurse and seam tress for children not under four years of age; very best reference given. Can be seen at No. 45 West 47th st., the present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, care of children, seamstress, &c.; can teach them; City or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; WOULD take care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is a good seamstress; has several years' City reference. Call at No. 58 West 23d st. for two days.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent young woman as nurse; will assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 7 West 56th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; would like to travel with a lady for the Summer; the best of City reference. Call on Mme. Fiverre, 441 6th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, operating on several machines; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, CAPABLE of taking care of an infant from its birth; willing to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXPErienced child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring up on a bottle; long City reference. Call at No. 228 8th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; eight years' City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 237 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GIRL AS NURSE; can take full charge of an infant; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at 22 Spring st.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young Swedish girl; speaks good English; would like to travel with a lady. Call at 359 West 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A MOST REliable, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; no objection to travel; is highly recommended. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer months to any part; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 6th av., in the store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or wait on a lady and sew; the country preferred; good reference. Apply at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RELIable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to doing light chamber-work; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 18th st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as nurse, and to do up-stairs work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE WHO IS CAPABLE OF taking entire charge of infant; would like to go traveling or a short distance in the country; good reference given. Call at No. 427 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, THORoughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Apply at No. 153 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can come well recommended. Call at No. 29 West 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 306 West 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as nurse; fully competent. Call at present employer's, No. 101 Waverley place.

NURSE.—TO TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA, EITHER as nurse to children or an invalid lady, by a respectable and experienced colored lady. Inquire for W. W., for three days, at No. 142 West 3d st., one door from 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE and very capable seamstress; sews on the machine; speaks French, German, and English; has good references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER PARLOR maid, or would do chamber-work; will recommend her highly; no objection to country. Call from 9 to 2 at No. 707 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable English woman as seamstress and to wait on an elderly lady or one or two grown children; can cut and fit for children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country or to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN young woman; a thorough seamstress and dressmaker; is fond of children; very competent; references verbal; is neat and willing; wants a steady place. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter; and will take care of children; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has best of City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress who understands dress-making and family sewing, at $1 per day. Address Mrs. S., Harlem Post Office.

SEAMSTRESS, AND TO WAIT ON AN INvalid lady; no objections to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 166 East 33d st., corner 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and chamber-maid or nurse and seamstress; has first-class reference; is a first-class seamstress. Call at No. 805 East 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON as first-class seamstress; no objection to take care of a growing child; understands machine work; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, O. R., No. 158 East 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress and Seamstress.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; three years' best City reference from last place; good waitress and chamber-maid and seamstress; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young girl; is neat, obliging, and active; has good references for City or country; wages $14; is young, neat, and industrious. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress in private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 133 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping, a place for a first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen at present employer's till suited, No. 12 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; FIRST CLASS; two years' excellent City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 223 East 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY WHO IS ABOUT leaving town, a place in the country for her waitress. Call at No. 31 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A GOOD home in a private family as first-class waitress; good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d st.

WAITRESS OR NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to wait on an elderly lady, or to take care of one or two children and do sewing, or as waitress; best of reference. Address A. C., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work, or would do chamber-work and sewing; two years' City reference; would wish to go in the country the Summer months. Call at No. 25 East 52d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to take in washing and ironing at her own residence or go out by the day. Apply at No. 202 East 108th st., corner of 3d av.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING DONE UP IN the best possible manner by Ann Reilly, No. 127 West 31st st., rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND daughter to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer; have the best City reference from their last employer. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND daughter to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer; have the best City reference from their last employer. Call at No. 226 7th av., corner 23d st.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH to take care of a gentleman's house or office, or to live with the family, having no incumbrance; are willing and obliging; can give first-class reference for honesty, ability, and sobriety. Call or address, for three days, at No. 405 East 16th st., in the grocery.

A SOBER MAN AND WIFE, WITH ONE child two years old, to take care of a gentleman's place, or tenantable property; best of reference if required. Call or address for two days, No. 303 East 39th st.; inquire in the grocery store.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, WITH excellent references, wish a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer. Call or address No. 241 West 41st st. Ring third bell.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A SUPERIOR English butler and waiter in good private family; four years' City reference. Apply for two days at grocery store, No. 871 6th av., corner 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages and harness in all respects; has driven for the last ten years; will be found generally useful; is also a thorough groom; unexceptionable City recommendations for strict honesty and sobriety. Address Coachman, No. 29 Nassau st., Room 5, former employer.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A man and wife together; man as first-class coachman and groom; four years' best City reference from last employer; wife as chamber-maid and nurse, or nurse and do sewing; both will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Call on or address Coachman, No. 249 West 30th st., third floor, for two days.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; man can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow, &c.; wife is a good cook and can do all kinds of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years, and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Protestant young man, aged twenty-three years, who can take care of and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, aged thirty-two years; no children; man is a very good coachman and groom; wife an excellent nurse; both willing to be generally useful; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address Coachman, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 743 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced single man as coachman and groom; understands gardening and milking; also the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good driver; is perfectly sober and reliable; can give ten years' first-class reference. Address G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman, (single;) thoroughly understands both branches; good, careful driver, and vegetable gardener; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is a first-class man; has lived with the best horse doctor in this City over five years; references from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 750 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT is a stylish and careful City driver; understands the care of carriages and horses; best reference; honest and sober. Address for two days, H. J., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference; City or country; will be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address No. 162 West 18th st., stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to milk a cow, and will make himself useful; good reference; City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as coachman or waiter; is thoroughly competent to fill either position; is very willing and obliging, and has best City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 162 West 24th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A (SCOTCH) SINGLE MAN; a thoroughly experienced competent coachman either in City or country; is a good vegetable gardener if required; highly recommended. Address W. S., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; can milk; is willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Address O., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; FULLY understands the care of horses, and is a first-class, safe, and careful driver; best of City reference. Apply to A. R. Mathes, Madison Square House, corner Broadway and 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; IS A first-class driver and groom; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Address German Coachman, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care and management of horses; will be disengaged the 1st of June; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; an able-bodied young man, who is willing and obliging; can furnish good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Call or address B. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SINGLE sober, and honest; generally useful; three years' reference from last employer. Can be seen or addressed at No. 405 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; first-class City references; no objections to the country. Address J., No. 365 9th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED COACHman, thoroughly competent; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 213 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MIDDE-AGED SINgle man as coachman; the best three years' City reference from last employer. Address No. 644 6th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, an American, whom he highly recommends in every respect. Call on or address James T. Shaw, No. 3 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH competent man, who can give twelve years' City reference from last employer; is industrious, honest, and sober. Address Coachman, No. 942 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FOR AN EXCELLENT MAN WHO has been in my employ for the past six years. Apply to Thos. B. Faile, No. 130 Water st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman, groom, and gardener; three years' reference from last place; country and City reference. To be seen at No. 738 8th av., two flight of stairs, back.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED, with one child) as first-class coachman, or would take a single man's place; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE YOUNG man, with the best of City reference; understands his duties in every respect; has no objection to the country; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Address Coachman, No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; can be had by applying to a gentleman whom he has served several years. Call on A. R. Matthews, Madison Square House, corner 21st st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; married, one child; understands his business thoroughly; good groom, careful driver; can do plain gardening and milk, and keep a place in neat order; will be found faithful, trustworthy, and obliging; no objection to the country; can give two years' first-class City reference from his present place. Call or address, this day and to-morrow, No. 85 Degraw st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a young man; can take the whole charge of a gentleman's place if required; three years at last place; best references given; City or country. Address M. B., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or can be seen at No. 738 8th av., second floor, back.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; lived five years in last place; left on account of family going to Europe; City or country. Any gentleman wishing my services will call on or address J. M., No. 119 East 41st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; best City references as to capability and industrious habits. A gentleman or lady requiring his services call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE,) AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent City references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address James, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young single and stylish man, who thoroughly understands the treatment of gentlemen's horses and carriages; City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class coachman; is a good driver and groom; has no objection to go to the country; best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days No. 52 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway, or Box No. 1,781 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands the business; nine years' City reference from his present employer. Call or address J. G., No. 311 4th av., harness store.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; STRONG, willing, and able to do hard work; can milk and drive; speaks English; will come for small wages. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man of experience and capability; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show; country preferred; seen for two days. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., in rear.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED thirty-seven; one child; fifteen years' experience in fruit, flower, and vegetable gardening and farming; understands stock and all general management of a gentleman's place; two years' best City reference from last employer. Address J. O. K., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, in the country; understands driving and the care of horses; is a good plain vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; good reference. Address B. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER IN all branches; green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c.; country or City. Address R. R., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet.—To an invalid gentleman; good recommendations from country and town doctors. Address, for one week, Cornelie Indruk, Madison, N. J.

PORTER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man in a store; has good reference. Call at or address Williams, No. 148 Essex st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) to travel with a young or old gentleman as valet; good City reference. Address J. A. W., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—BY a young German (Protestant) in a private family; perfectly understands his business; City or country; best City references. Address German, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTANT,) just arrived, as waiter in a hotel or small private family; good references; no objection to the country. Call or address A. B., No. 226 West 20th st., rear house, between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER; OR would go as waiter and footman; leaves owing to the family going to Europe; first-class City references. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter in a private family. Can be seen or addressed at present employer's, No. 46 East 35th st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A MAN that knows his work thoroughly; accustomed to travel, as his discharge will show; is a Protestant; best of reference; City or country. Address for two days G. L., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND INdustrious Protestant Frenchman in a private family as waiter or to do general house-work; satisfactory references furnished as regards honesty and sobriety. Address or call on G. A. Amiard, No. 206 Greene st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 16 West 17th st., until the 1st of June.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from former employers. Address J. N., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; A SINgle man; has lived three years in his last place, and has the best of City references. Address S. T., at Mr. Campbell's grocery, No. 422 4th av., corner 29th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING GOOD English; can give the best City references as a competent waiter; willing and industrious; makes excellent salads; is a thorough table waiter. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Address A. D., No. 561 5th av., present employer.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; would go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer a situation in a private family. Can be seen or addressed at present employer's, No. 46 East 35th st.

WANTED—FOR A CHINAMAN SOME LIGHT mechanical or other work which can be done at home. Address Teacher, Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; Swedish or German nationality, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, with references, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, to-day, to HARRY W. EVERETT, No. 55 Pine st.

WANTED.—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class Protestant laundress; must understand her business thoroughly, and come with good reference. Call at Fifth Avenue Hotel, Room No. 280, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work. Apply at WILSON'S Millinery, No. 299 1st av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TO cook, wash, and iron; good wages. Apply at No. 79 West 50th st., basement door.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD AND rapid penman, to keep a record of a hardware stock; salary, $10 per week. Address in handwriting, with references, HARDWARE, Box No. 3,962 Post Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD SMART WOMAN THAT UNderstands washing and ironing, and willing to make herself generally useful; must be well recommended; wages $12 per month. Apply at No. 35 Clinton place, (8th st.,) from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; NONE need apply that cannot give good City references from last place. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., No. 13 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AS A TRAVELING COMPANION TO an invalid, a young lady; must have good references. Address S. L. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR CHILDREN THREE and five years of age; must be a Protestant and willing to wear caps; unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 145 East 39th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS BY the week, for a few weeks. Apply with City reference at No. 168 Madison av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER, capable of larding game, &c. Apply at No. 2 West 16th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

A fine collection of OIL PAINTINGS now on free exhibition, day and evening, and to be sold at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av., On THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings, June 3 and 4, At 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will undoubtedly realize fifty per cent. of its purchase-money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase-money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address

F. RULLMAN,
No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

Bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also other A 1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SECURITY Deposit Company of the City of New-York are hereby notified that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, an assessment of ten per cent. ($2 50 per share) upon the capital stock of said company has been made, payable to D. R. MANGAM, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.*, at the office of the National Trust Company, Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before June 1, 1875.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY DEPOSIT COMPANY,
NOS. 71 AND 73 WEST 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1875.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, will sell, by Blackwell & Utley, Auctioneers, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on May 26, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, 3,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of The New-York Lead Smelting Company.

Dated May 3, 1875.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 20 Maiden lane, New-York.

The above sale has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from May 28, to June 7, both inclusive.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND common stock in this company are hereby notified that such of the shares as shall not have paid the assessment of $1 per share and cost, on or before May 31, will be sold as per advertisement in the *Daily Alta Californian*.

MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. HART, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, OF THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000	reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300	reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30	reams Check Folio.
30	reams Folio Post.
30	reams Demy.
150	reams Flat Cap.
100	reams Flat Letter.
25,000	sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000	sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100	reams Legal Cap.
50	reams Record Cap.
50	reams Congress Letter.
50	reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25	reams Packet Note.
50	reams Commercial Note.
100	reams Cover Paper.
25	reams Manilla Paper.
40	reams Envelope Paper.
1,000	sheets Blotting Pads.
10	dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2	dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2	dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6	dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20	dozen Ink Stands.
10,000	Paper Fasteners.
2,000	Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5	dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12	dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3	dozen Paper Weights.
50	pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2	dozen Letter Copying-books.
1	gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25	M Envelopes, nine inch.
25	M Envelopes, six inch.
25	gross Steel Pens.
8	gross Penholders.
25	dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6	gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8	gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6	dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12	dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2	dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1	dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20	dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3	dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D.,
FRANCIS COAN,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the mason's work and materials, carpenter's work and materials, painter's work and materials; for the steam-heating apparatus, and for furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions the buoys in the waters of the Hudson River, between [illegible] such other [illegible] the first day of July next [illegible] of June, [illegible] house Board [illegible] which can [illegible] of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions the buoys in the waters of the Hudson River [illegible] may be [illegible] July next [illegible] to the [illegible] printed specifications [illegible] applying [illegible] Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions the buoys in the waters of Lake Champlain [illegible] one year from [illegible] 30th day of June [illegible] the Light-house Board [illegible] copies of [illegible]

By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their [illegible] tions and [illegible] Island Inlet, New-York, [illegible] authorized [illegible] to the [illegible] regulations [illegible] specifications [illegible] at this office [illegible]

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels [illegible] prices. 220 and 222 West 18th st. [illegible]

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF JUDGE PORTER'S ADDRESS.

THE COURT ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY—THE ALLEGED SYSTEM OF BLACK-MAIL—MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY REVIEWED—ANOTHER APOLOGY FOR STRONG LANGUAGE—MRS. MOULTON'S PERJURY HAS THE EXCUSE OF LOVE—SHE MAY BELIEVE WHAT SHE SAYS—SHE IS ONLY CLAY IN THE HANDS OF THE POTTER—GEN. TRACY EULOGIZED.

Yesterday was another sweltering day in court. The room was filled at an early hour by one of the largest assemblages that ever obtained admittance within its walls. They went to hear Mr. Evarts speak, and their expressions of disappointment were very emphatic. As on Tuesday, the great pleader was early on hand ready to begin, but again Judge Porter appropriated the entire sitting. The attendance of Plymouth friends was particularly large. Among them, in addition to many of those mentioned yesterday, were Prof. Homer B. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. William Sage, Mrs. Field, Deacons Davenport and Augustus Storrs, Rev. Dr. Mead, a Southern clergyman, and Mr. Fletcher, of Boston. Hon. William C. Barrett sat among the counsel of the defense. On the judicial bench were Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, Penn.; C. S. Benjamin, of the Rochester *Express*; Judge Willard, of New-Jersey; Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, of this City; Hon. John R. Kennaday, member of Assembly from Brooklyn; Corporation Counsel Dewitt, of Brooklyn, and Judge Reynolds, Judge Neilson's associate. Mr. Tilton on entering was met by Mr. Evarts, who made some funny remark, at which Theodore laughed heartily. It was not until 11:17 that the jury roll was called. Judge Porter then arose promptly and resumed his argument.

The first object of Moulton and Tilton, he said, was to reinstate the latter in the *Independent*. That failing, the *Golden Age* was started by the friends of Mr. Beecher. The ship so successfully launched was scuttled by Tilton through his connection with Woodhull. The money that Woodruff and Moulton had embarked in the enterprise was endangered. More money must be had. Bowen must be reached. His purse-strings could not be drawn by a libel on him. The influence of Mr. Beecher's friends was needed, and that was gained by a threatened libel on Mr. Beecher. The $7,000 was thus obtained. When this was gone came a demand upon Mr. Beecher's friends for more money, a demand which was met by the charge of black-mail. Tilton told Jackson S. Schultz that he would blow the roof off Plymouth Church if it did not come to his terms. It did not; hence this suit. Even after the publication of the Bacon letter, further attempts were made to extort money from Mr. Beecher. The Bacon letter itself admits of two constructions—one favorable and the other unfavorable to the guilt of Mr. Beecher, and the favorable construction was for sale.

Judge Porter here digressed to read from Judge Morris' opening speech a paragraph which distinctly avers that the prosecution would put Frank Carpenter on the stand to prove that Mr. Beecher confessed adultery to him. On Tuesday Judge Morris shook his head vigorously when the speaker from memory placed these words in his mouth. If Mr. Beecher were guilty, said the speaker, why did he refuse to sign the card which the conspirators proposed he should read in Plymouth Church? The reading of that card would have prevented this investigation. Mr. Beecher was determined to meet the charges to the bitter end. He knew that there were three persons who knew he was innocent, one of whom was Elizabeth R. Tilton, who might or might not have been called upon to testify. Mrs. Moulton's testimony was then taken up. Judge Porter said he should exercise toward her the forbearance due to her sex, which she did not extend to another woman or to the clergyman whom she received under her roof, and to whom she extended favors which a virtuous woman never extends to a scoundrel. This preamble was followed up by an elaborate apology for the strong language he had used toward the "conspirators." He would, he said, be wanting in his duty did he not denounce in the bitterest terms at his command the perjured black-mailers who sought to follow up a long career of villainy by the destruction of a pure, venerable clergyman. His language was no worse than that used toward Mr. Beecher by Judge Morris and Mr. Beach. Is the language sworn to by Mrs. Moulton as having been spoken by her to Mr. Beecher at the suicide interview, said he, such as any respectable woman would use under such circumstances? The phrase "a section of the day of judgment" came from the same mint as "paroxysmal kiss" and "moral Niagara." Mr. Beecher is not the man to split up the day of judgment into sections. [Laughter.] The speaker granted that Mrs. Moulton might believe all she said, but was she not mistaken? The conversation took place eighteen months or two years previous. The speaker quoted from "Love's Labor Lost," as applicable to Mrs. Moulton, a passage to the effect that her perjury had the excuse of love. He wished that Moulton and Tilton had that shield to cover theirs.

Judge Porter continued in this strain at great length. He said that he mentioned these things to impress upon the jury the danger of relying upon the memory of a lady, even though she meant to tell the truth, when the fate of such a man as Henry Ward Beecher depended upon the shading of a word. According to Mrs. Moulton, she was the firm partisan of the defendant until the day Tilton sent Redpath to Beecher to change the charge. On that day she admits that she was in consultation with Judge Morris and Gen. Butler. Although the sense of chivalry innate to men inclines them to believe Mrs. Moulton, no woman believes her testimony. She swore that Moulton spoke of being a witness even before he wrote those last sly letters to Beecher, professing love and gratitude. However much the speaker might differ from the opinion of Mr. Evarts, however much he might jar upon the sensibilities of the defendant, who belived Mrs. Moulton to be only clay in the hands of the potter, he felt bound to express the conviction that she should not entirely escape censure. The jury could form their own judgment about the high-bred lady who went after the apostle of free love and brought her to take part in the midnight conferences of the conspirators. It was barely possible that Mrs. Moulton might have been innocently misled into the belief of Mr. Beecher's guilt, but the speaker could not bring himself to think so. Judge Porter said that enough had been spoken, as it seemed to him, to safely leave to the jury to decide whether the testimony of Tilton, Moulton, and Moulton's wife should outweigh that of Henry Ward Beecher. Gen. Tracy was here made the subject of an elaborate eulogy. His appearance on the witness-stand, said the speaker, was the act of his associate counsel. It may have been wrong, but, if so, it was their wrong, not his. "I think," said Judge Porter, "the fact to have been an honorable one. If there be an error on that subject," said the speaker, "it is an error of which Mr. Evarts and I and our associates take the sole responsibility. If my friend [pointing to Mr. Beach] thinks that with our experience at the Bar, and our knowledge of professional honor, we are capable of prostituting them for the purpose of getting an additional witness for our client, I have nothing more to say."

Judge Porter then eulogized the jury for their attention, and warmly thanked Judge Neilson for his unwavering kindness and his impartiality.

As Judge Porter sat down there was applause in all parts of the room. Judge Neilson looked too astonished to rap for order, but a prompt policeman in the gallery snatched one man, and ejected him from the room. The foreman of the jury here rose to his feet and said that Mr. Jeffreys was too ill to attend in the afternoon. Counsel consenting, Judge Neilson ordered an adjournment until this morning. Mr. Evarts says that he will probably finish by Tuesday afternoon, but the general impression is that he will take up all next week. Judge Neilson says that no court will be held on next Monday, which is Decoration Day.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:17 o'clock Mr. Porter resumed his address as follows:

If it please your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury: I am grateful to you, but especially to that member of your body who has kindly consented to sit until recess to enable me to close my argument, though perhaps it may be at the peril of his own health. As I have said, the first object of Moulton and Tilton was to reinstate the latter on the *Independent*. That failed. The *Golden Age* was started. By their adroit contrivance and appeals to the generosity of the friends of Mr. Beecher they were led to contribute $6,000 of the $12,000 which was to be the capital of the concern. Messrs. Schultz, Southwick, and others set that enterprise on foot. Mr. Tilton, after his connection with the Woodhulls, scuttled their ship which had been favorably launched. The debts of the concern came to be large; its receipts were small. There was nothing before—there was nothing before him but disaster and bankruptcy. Tilton had sunk so hopelessly by his intermediate alliance with Spiritualism and free love that it engulfed even that portion of the fortunes of Moulton and Woodhull which they had embarked in the sinking craft.

Mr. Tracy—Woodruff.

Mr. Porter—Woodruff. Of course, they cared for no one but themselves; but, caring for themselves, they were from the necessity of their position compelled to protect all the subscribers who stood in a corresponding relation to the end that they might be relieved from half their subscriptions. Money must be had, and money was obtained. The idea of reinstatement on the *Independent* had been abandoned, and now the time had come to strike. Bowen must be reached; he was not a man of a conciliatory temper, and more especially when it came to paying money that he did not owe. Other influences must be brought to bear. These printed slips appear, containing the letter of the 15th of January from Theodore Tilton to Henry C. Bowen, which if published to the world would leave upon him the impress of a vile and deliberate libeler. But it was needful that a pressure should be brought to bear upon Mr. Bowen beyond that, because the name of a libeler was not enough to draw money from his purse when its strings were tight drawn. It needed the pressure of the men of strength in Brooklyn; it needed the pressure of men like Mr. Storrs, men like Mr. Claflin, men like Mr. Cleveland, and men like Mr. Sage. And how was that pressure to be brought to bear? Ah! from the beginning that had all been provided for; for the same letter that would place Bowen as a libeler, would also leave under a cloud of suspicion the honored name of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, even before he finds his way to Wilkeson. Meantime these slips, printed apparently for publication, were not published—carried about, shown in private from man to man, well-worn even, when presented to Wilkeson. The type was distributed. They were slips for black-mail, and so intended from the beginning.

THE PISTOL DID NOT MISS FIRE.

And that pistol didn't miss fire. It brought the money. It brought not merely the money, but, in the language of Theodore Tilton, it brought the "spoils." Meantime $2,000 had been got from Mr. Beecher under the pretense of Tilton's inability to pay the expenses of Bessie Turner. Five hundred dollars in bills, as Woodruff discloses, had been obtained for the purpose of contributing to the expenses of Theodore Tilton's family. Five thousand dollars had been obtained from Henry Ward Beecher by trick, by pretense, by appeals to his generosity and to his sense of wrong—of having wronged this family—$5,000 was obtained, and in bills, by putting a paper over the house in which Henry Ward Beecher, his wife, his children, and his grandchildren had their home. Then come the demands on Mr. Beecher's friends for more; then comes the remonstrance that this is black-mail; then comes the suggestion of Frank Moulton to Mr. Beecher, "I offered him $5,000 in gold, and it wasn't enough;" then came the suggestion to which I referred yesterday, "Your whole fortune had better be sacrificed than have the Bacon letter appear." Now, gentlemen, I shall say nothing more on black-mail, except to recall in this connection the circumstance to which I before directed your attention, that even after Theodore Tilton denied the charge that he was a black-mailer, he said nevertheless to Jackson S. Schultz, "I will blow the roof from Plymouth Church unless Plymouth Church consents to my terms." Plymouth Church didn't, and its roof still stands. Then came—even after the Bacon letter—for that too was a black-mailing letter, although the type was distributed—it was a letter so shaped as to be consistent with innocence or with guilt on the part of Mr. Beecher, to admit of either construction, and the favorable construction was for sale—after that Bacon letter, when Tilton and Moulton were concocting this suit, when they were conferring with Mrs. Moulton about testifying in this suit, the Carpenter card is prepared. It was pressed upon Mr. Beecher again and again.

[Mr. Abbott here pointed out some passage in the printed book of testimony to Mr. Porter.]

WHERE THE POLICY OF SILENCE ORIGINATED.

Gentlemen, this paper has fatal force, when you come to consider the surroundings which point to the motives of those who originated it. Remember the situation. The tripartite agreement has been published; the Bacon letter has been published. The Bacon letter embodies a garbled copy of the apology. It is before the world. It means adultery or it don't mean adultery; and the question is to be determined which it means. Upon the instant when that letter appeared Henry Ward Beecher challenged the issue—called for an investigation. Moulton remonstrated against his call for a committee, because it was a breach of faith. What! a breach of faith? Yes—for Henry Ward Beecher had pledged himself to the policy of silence. You see there where the policy of silence originated. That pledge was exacted by Tilton and Moulton for their own purposes. He was charged with breach of faith and honor; and yet these men who thus construe pledges were the very men who had concocted the Bacon letter. Was that in accordance with the policy of silence? Who had published the apology, the first words of which were: "In trust with Francis D. Moulton," and which was published without the consent of the person—the *cestui qui trust?* It was a policy of silence to be observed by Beecher and to be trampled upon by them. He said the time had come when there must be investigation; but still, deceived in Moulton, believing then that it was Tilton who had overruled—that Moulton couldn't control him—he proceeds to call his investigating committee.

THE NEXT DEVICE.

Now comes the next device. Moulton swears that he and Theodore Tilton held a conference together; that in pursuance of that conference he, in Tilton's presence, dictated—of course you know what that means, it means that Theodore Tilton dictated to Frank Carpenter this part—observe, gentlemen, Henry Ward Beecher was guilty or innocent—whether he was guilty or innocent he knew it—they tender to him this card, and he refuses to sign it; they took it to Gen. Tracy, and he advises him to refuse to sign. It is again and again presented and urged by Moulton; Mr. Beecher answers, "I can't sign it." "But Tilton has pledged himself that if you sign that card, or read it to Plymouth Church, so that it may end this investigation, it shall end this whole matter forever." "But I cannot trust Theodore Tilton." "But you can trust me. If Theodore Tilton don't keep faith with you, I will grind him to powder. I will stand by you from that time forever. I will burn that paper, and every paper I hold to which Tilton could resort for the purpose impeaching your honor." What was it they asked him to sign? This paper dictated at Delmonico's saloon, in New-York, at a conference between these two black-mailers, dictated in the presence of that Frank Carpenter who was to have been brought forward to prove the confession—that Frank Carpenter to whom Judge Morris said in his opening speech, at page 55, of the first volume:

> "But, gentlemen, we do not rest our case upon the testimony furnished by Mr. Beecher himself alone. We go further than that; we will, put upon the stand Mr. Carpenter, whose veracity, I apprehend, will not be questioned in this court, and to him, we may say, Mr. Beecher made his confession. But we shall not stop there."

For Frank Carpenter was the amanuensis of Theodore Tilton and of Francis D. Moulton at that conference at Delmonico's, and this is the card which they had cooked up for the purpose of entrapping Mr. Beecher once more into the admission of an undefined offense, so that they might afterward come in and define it for him as adultery. If Beecher was guilty; if he had lived a year and a half in adultery with one of his communicants; if he had polluted his own house and hers with debauchery; if he had confessed it to Theodore Tilton face to face; if he had confessed it to Frank Moulton month after month, and year after year; if he had confessed it to Mrs. Moulton again and again; if Mrs. Tilton had charged it upon him and confessed that he and she had been guilty, and had made that confession in writing; if he had authorized Frank Moulton to communicate the fact that he was an adulterer to two respectable members of his own firm; if, more than that, he had authorized him in a conference to communicate that fact to Benjamin F. Tracy and to Benjamin F. Butler, or to Samuel D. Morris; if everybody knew it; nay, more, if he had acknowledged and intended to acknowledge it in that apology when he sees Frank Moulton ready to come out on his side, and to bring his wife to his rescue, and turn his paper to ashes—why is it that he refuses to sign this simple card?

THE PROPOSED CARD.

Let me read it to you. He was a mere witness, and up in his own lecture-room, and uttered these words:

> "This church and community are justly excited through the recent publication by Theodore Tilton in answer to Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven. It is true that I have committed an offense against Theodore Tilton, and, giving to that offense the force of his construction, I made an apology and reparation, such as both he and I declared full and necessary. I am convinced that Mr. Tilton has been goaded to his defense by misrepresentations or misunderstandings of my position toward him. I shall never be a party to the reopening of this question, which has been honorably settled as between Theodore Tilton and myself. I have committed no crime, but if this society believe that it is due to it that I should reopen this already too painful subject or resign, I will resign. I know, as God gives me power to judge of myself, that I am better fitted to-day, through trials and chastening, to do good than I have ever been."

The utterance of these simple words, dictated by Theodore Tilton, and by which Frank Moulton had pledged himself to abide, would have ended this investigation, would have prevented this action, as Henry Ward Beecher thus believed, for he still trusted and believed in the treacherous Moulton. But he lost faith, not in him, but in Theodore Tilton, and he meant to meet this issue. There were three who knew he was innocent. Elizabeth R. Tilton, who might, or might not be, one of his accusers, himself, and the God whom he served, and his faith in truth, in innocence, and in right made this "coward," as my friend, Judge Morris calls him, stand firm, and say, "Never! Never!! That card is a falsehood. It is entirely true that I committed an offense against Theodore Tilton, an offense against him in slandering him, in making against him false charges which I believed to be true, and repeated to his employer. It is true that I was the unconscious means of alienating the affections of his wife. But this implies more, and read in the light of the Bacon letter, while it, of course, exonerates me from the charge of adultery made by the Woodhulls, it will leave all mankind to believe that I did make improper proposals to that woman. I never did. And I will not sign." Is that the language of guilt or innocence?

MRS. MOULTON ARRAIGNED.

Gentlemen, in speaking of the testimony of Mrs. Moulton, I should be wanting in the noblest elements of manhood if I failed to make every allowance consistent with the innocence of my client, which the instincts of gentlemanly feeling ought to produce, or Christian charity suggest. This is her due, in right of her womanhood. Even though her oath were a poisoned dagger—not by her, not by her, but by her husband, to drive home to the heart of the Pastor from whom she has often received the bread and the wine, which typify the body and the blood of the Saviour, through whose forgiving love you and I, unworthy as we may be, still hope for final salvation—this is her due, even if she really believed that the unreturned kiss which she says she gave to Henry Ward Beecher in the privacy of a lady's chamber, and in the absence of her husband, was given to a confessed adulterer, to a perjured hypocrite, with whom her conscience would not permit her to commune, and who frankly avowed his purpose in her presence that day to commit self-murder, a crime so odious to God that it was made punishment of the betrayer of the Redeemer; a crime so detested of men that it was punished by the common law of England by burial of the culprit at a cross-roads beneath a horse's hoofs, and with a stake driven through his body. Hers is the testimony of a woman against a woman whom she admits she never loved, one whom her husband hated, as he admits on oath, at least from the time of his return from Florida in the Spring of 1871. Hers is the testimony of a woman against a clergyman to whom she continued to profess the warmest friendship, even after, as she admits, it had been arranged between her and her husband, and without the knowledge of Beecher, in July, 1874, that her testimony was not to be given before the Church Committee, but to be kept in reserve for the contemplated suit at law then meditated by her husband and Theodore Tilton against the man they were still endeavoring to deceive and ensnare. I shall exercise toward her the forbearance due to her sex, a forbearance which she has not exercised to one whom she received under her own roof as an honored guest, and to whom she accorded favors which virtuous women never accord to known and confessed adulterers. It has been suggested by the enemies of my client that I have dealt discourteously with the perjured black-mailers who sought to destroy him. I appeal to your conscience and the conviction of your understanding based upon the evidence. If Mr. Beecher be a perjured adulterer, as they would have you believe, and as they perhaps themselves believe, I fully justify the bitter denunciations you have already heard from my friend Judge Morris and those more polished, but more deadly, which you have already heard, and will hear hereafter from my eloquent friend the senior counsel for the prosecution. If he is innocent these men are false accusers; if this is a case of conspiracy and perjury, it would be monstrous that a sworn advocate of New-York bar should hesitate in a tribunal of justice, and in defense of a noncombatant, to denounce guilt and protect innocence. But you will bear in mind that nothing I have uttered in your presence even approaches in severity and bitterness the language which this cultivated lady swears she uttered beneath her own roof to her own guest, to her reverend and gray-haired Pastor. Listen while I read, and tell whether, in your own mind, you don't know that she is mistaken as to the conversation she repeats; whether you don't know that it is impossible that a lady thirty years of age, bred in good society, could stand in the presence of a gentleman whose hairs were gray and who already began to tremble and sway from the effects of age; above all, whether she could talk to such a man when she believed he stood within twelve hours of the judgment seat, when she believed he was capable of self-murder; when she believed he was equal to perjury, to baseness, to breach of trust, and all that was foul and false and dishonorable. Let me read here all of what transpired in that interview, and see whether it is language such as you would expect your daughters, your wives, your sisters, or any respectable woman whom you know to address to her own guest, and that guest on the edge of death:

> "I stood behind him and put my hand on his shoulder, and I said, 'Mr. Beecher, if you will only go down to the church Frank will go with you; he will stand by you through everything; it does not matter what comes to you, he will always be your friend, and no matter what comes to you I will always be your friend, if you will only go down to the church and confess, because that is the only way out for you; I am convinced of that; you can never cover such a crime as this and continue in the pulpit except through a confession on your own part. You have been guilty of a crime, and you have got to take the responsibility upon yourself and suffer the penalty.' And he said: 'Well, I never gather much comfort from you; you are always to me like a section of the day of judgment.'"

I am afraid the author of that phrase was the author of the "paroxysmal kiss," and the author of "standing on the bridge of a moral Niagara." Henry Ward Beecher is not the man who believes in dividing the Day of Judgment into sections. That is one of the ideas of free love.

> "And I said 'Well, I have a great sympathy for you, but I don't see how you can continue in this sort of life, living a lie.'"

Mind you, that is to dissuade him from committing suicide.

> "Going into your pulpit and preaching, Sunday after Sunday; I said 'I have never heard you preach, since I knew the truth, that I haven't felt that I was standing by an open grave; I cannot express to you the anguish and the sorrow that it has caused me, to know what I have of your life. I believed in you since I was a girl; believed you were the only good man in this world.'"

What! Not Frank! Not Theodore? No good man but Beecher!

> "Now it has destroyed my faith in human nature."

Interesting as a psychological fact; but it seems to me she might have selected some other auditor for it than Henry Ward Beecher.

> "I don't believe in anybody; I don't go to church; all my interest in the church and in you has gone."

This is the lady who told him how deep the sympathy she felt for him a short time before, while he was convincing her that he had lived too long and that it was time for him to die.

> "And I am sure I cannot respect you unless you manifest to me that you are sincerely repentant, by going down to the church and confessing your crime. It is very hard for Mr. Tilton to be abused by your friends and to be charged with treating his family ill—his unkindness to his family, while he feels that you are principally the cause of all his trouble. If you have only a mind to take this case into your own hands, you can settle it by confession. Your people will stand by you; they believe in you; they will forgive this one crime that you say—that you say—"

By the way, we have a reporter here. A reporter, and a reporter to whom? To Henry Ward Beecher. And of what? Why, of what Henry Ward Beecher had said to her, and which presumptively he had forgotten, and she therefore had to repeat to him.

> "They will forgive this one crime that you say you have committed and which you have—which you say you have—sincerely repented of, and you believe you have been forgiven, and you feel that you are better able now than ever before to do great good in this world if you can only be allowed to go on to the end of your life without all the particulars of this case being made known; that is all you ask, and if the facts are to come out you want to go out of life; that you cannot live; that you cannot endure it any longer; physically and mentally you are worn out; and it is only with the greatest care that you have been able to preach Sunday after Sunday."

That is a report a lady gives of a conversation which occurred, according to her account of it, eighteen months—two years—I know not how long ago, of which she took no memorandum and which she in this wise repeats and commends to you for belief. I grant that she may believe it, but the question is whether you may not believe that she is mistaken. Don't you think she makes about as poor a fist as a reporter of Henry Ward Beecher as her husband was. We have seen what a reporter he is in the letters of apology and resignation; you see what sort of a reporter she is in this portion of her examination. Again:

> "He said he had not any fear of death."

Mr. Shearman interrupted.

Mr. Porter—How is that?

> "He said he had not any fear of death; he rather longed for it as a release from all the trouble and all the anxiety, and all the anguish of mind and remorse that he had suffered and was suffering daily; expressed to me his great gratitude for my sympathy."

A sympathy which has been illustrated by the passage read to-day, and which was illustrated by the passage I read to you yesterday, in which she says to this reverend man: "You have lived for four years an adulterer, a liar, and a perjurer." I do not use her language, but you will remember the general tenor of the expression. [Mr. Shearman here called Mr. Porter's attention to the passage referred to.] My friend calls my attention to the precise passage:

> "Now, you see, Mr. Beecher, how much better it would have been for you if you had taken my advice in the beginning and made a confession to your church, and then you would have only the original sin to answer for; but now you have four years of lying and perjury to answer for. He said, 'I will never confess it.'"

And she says he had been doing nothing else but confess it for four years. A lady to whom I stand in a very near relation called my attention to a page at which she casually opened in Shakespeare in "Love's Labor's Lost." I promised to use it, not because I think it appropriate to Mrs. Moulton, for I have charity for her, but for the purpose of showing you how the great master of human nature looked upon a thing of this kind, even when there was falsehood and intended falsehood, where the wife swore for the husband:

> "It is religion to be thus forsworn,
> If charity itself fulfills the law;
> And who can sever love and charity?"

Oh, I wish Theodore Tilton had the excuse to offer for his falsehoods here that they were falsehoods due not to cupidity, not to revenge, but to love—faithful, honest, loyal, conjugal love. I wish Moulton could say that he could set up that shield between him and condemnation that he swore to destroy Henry Ward Beecher not from malice and hatred and baffled cupidity, but from honest, loyal love. But, gentlemen, in regard to Mrs. Moulton I feel very differently. It is a subject on which I have reflected somewhat, and I desire to call your attention to what I believe to be true and just in questions like this.

A THREAD OF TRUTH IN HER NARRATION.

There is a thread of truth through the whole of her narration. There were conversations between her and Mr. Beecher. The virus of those conversations consists in transposing from one period to another and introducing in one conversation what belonged to another, and in the substitution for harmless and innocent words, of words like crime, like guilt. This, you will remember, is on her part a mere question of memory. We have a maxim in the law that one eye-witness is better than a dozen ear-witnesses; but even eye-witnesses differ in the narration of what they have seen. No one sees all exactly as another sees it. No one remembers all, even though he saw it and acted it. The most expert artist cannot paint the face of his nearest friend from unaided knowledge; no two persons will give the same account of an accident of which both were the witnesses; no two who happen to have been spectators will concur in their account of a street fight; no two commanders ever agreed to the same description of a battle in which both were engaged. It has been said that if a blind man should ask a day laborer to describe a scene he would get a very different description from what a poet or an artist would have given him of the same scene. The one observes what does not arrest the attention and impress the imagination of the other. *A fortiori* do these discrepancies occur in the description of scenes in the past recalled by failing memory. But how discrepancies widen in the memory of words after the lapse of years. How widely would two men differ who should attempt, unaided by notes, to relate the language of a witness heard by both within ten days and on the present trial. How would the bias of a witness for or against the witness, or the party for whom he was called, give unconsciously a coloring to his memory of the language. Few men can report a conversation, even of an hour accurately, in the language of the parties, even the very day after it occurred. And how different would be the words of the narrator from those actually used; how impossible to give the exact order of the conversation. But this difficulty is immeasurably increased when the conversation is one which occurred a year or two or three years ago; when it is one of many conversations with different parties relating to the same subject. How difficult to discriminate between the words spoken by one and those spoken by another. How much is this difficulty increased when the narrator at the time had no thought of ever being called upon to repeat the language. How difficult for an unbiased witness to reproduce the language after the lapse of years. How much more difficult when the narration is by one who has been since brought into relations of hostility, and when the memory is prompted and warped by those who were present at the time, and interested to color or pervert the import of the conversation. How easy it is to mislead fading memory by applying to one charge words used in reference to another. How easy to mislead by connecting the words of one with antecedent or subsequent utterances. How dangerous to rely on the memory of a few words in an hour's conversation dissevered from the context, which would explain them, all the rest having faded from recollection. We all know how much depends on accurate observation at the time, how much upon the intermediate feelings which occupied the memory with matters of immediate and personal concern. How difficult it is to discriminate between impressions derived from one party and those derived from the other. How easily do our memories deceive us as to remote transactions. How uniformly do we find, if we refer to notes made at the time, that we have been misled as to important circumstances we have ourselves observed. There is no faculty of the mind so imperfect, so liable to honest error; there is none so easily affected by kindly feeling and friendly bias. Weak and fallible, at the best, memory is easily warped by the family feeling, by interest, or by prejudice. We know how easily the memory of honest men oftentimes misleads them into exaggeration. We see how often, by habitual narration, good and worthy men come to believe the stories originally invented in past time, and come to believe themselves the heroes of incidents which were narrated to them of others, in the days of early boyhood, and by the fireside. How often are we misled unconsciously into stating as facts what by reasoning we are led to believe, mistaking conviction for memory. How often do we find witnesses perfectly honest testifying to what proves to be untrue, and from a failure to discriminate between knowledge and belief, between memory and conviction. All men are led by the daily experience of life to admit the infirmity of their memory, and yet in every specific instance the man who makes the admission relies upon his memory with the same absolute certainty as if it never in the world deceived him. The best of human memory rests upon shifting sands, and all our observation teaches us that in nothing is it more likely to be deceived than in the reproduction of conversations after the interval of a year, and after a change of relations. For instance, suppose Mr. Beecher had accepted the proposition of Francis D. Moulton to read that card at Plymouth Church, and had burned all these papers, it would not have ended this scandal. Tilton would still have been behind. Frank Moulton would still have been the witness; the same men who have published to the world that they held Henry Ward Beecher's written confession of adultery, would then have sworn, the originals being destroyed, that the word "adultery" appeared in the apology; that the word "crime" appeared in such a letter; that the words "sexual intercourse" appeared in another. I mention this to illustrate how dangerous it is to rely upon the mere unaided memory of a lady who means to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, where the fate of a human being in the estimation of his countrymen, in the estimation of Christendom, for all coming time, depends upon the shading of a word. Suppose Mrs. Moulton has, to the best of her ability, given you what occurred between her and Henry Ward Beecher. Her mistake—honest mistake—destroys an innocent man and enables a scoundrel to crush him. If I were driven to such a question—and I am not—if we were to look to the antecedents of Elizabeth R. Tilton, as she is described by the ladies who have been before you, by the women of the rare accomplishments and marked intelligence of Mrs. Ovington, Mrs. Putnam, Miss Oakley, Miss Moore, and the series of others whom I have named; nay, looking at her antecedents, as she is described by her own husband; looking at them as we see them in the correspondence which was published so shamelessly to the world; is there aught in the antecedents of Elizabeth R. Tilton that would lead you to think that she would be more likely, after she had turned the middle age of life, to become suddenly an adulteress, than in the antecedents of Mrs. Emma R. Moulton to believe that in a controversy between her husband and his enemy, and which she thought involved the ruin of the husband, unless it destroyed that enemy, she should strain a point in the narration for the purpose of saving that husband, the father of her child, the fortune of both, their future prospects, their personal honor? There were several noteworthy features of her testimony. One is the fact that, according to her own account, she was the zealous friend and partisan of the defendant, to whom she now imputes adultery, until Sunday, the 13th of July, 1874, the day after Tilton and Moulton sent in their contradictory messages by Redpath to Mr. Beecher. Another is the fact that on or before that day she was in consultation with Judge Morris and Gen. Butler, and that on that day, just one month before Mr. Beecher made the statement of which Moulton complains, it was arranged in her own house between her and her husband that she should not appear before the Church Committee, but that a suit for crim. con. should be brought by Tilton against Mr. Beecher, and in that suit she should swear his confessions to her, in order to convict him and Mrs. Tilton of adultery.

ADULTERY NOT CHARGED IN THE FIRST STATEMENT.

You will remember that Moulton's first and only statement to the Church Committee was made on the evening of the 17th of July, 1874, and that that statement did not charge adultery. He comes from the house where she and he and their counsel had arranged that Henry Ward Beecher was to be prosecuted for crim. con., and goes before a committee to make a statement in which he don't charge adultery. That statement was concocted at Moulton's house that day. Mrs. Moulton lets us into an inside view of the consultation between the confederates, who have kept a five-months' mortgage on the lives of each of you twelve jurors. Messrs. Butler and Morris were, of course, mere legal advisers; Tilton and Moulton were the responsible confederates for the purpose of entrapping Mr. Beecher. They concluded to keep back Moulton's accusation of adultery, and to make his statement of an indefinite offense, to try to obtain from Mr. Beecher an admission of an undefined offense. Then Moulton was to follow it up with a charge of adultery, and follow it up with a suit for crim. con., Mrs. Moulton being fully advised of their purpose—and that she herself was aware of their purpose appears in her evidence on the examination of her friend and daily guest, Judge Fullerton, at pages 752 and 753 of the evidence. In the course of that examination a phrase is elicited so characteristic that I cannot pass it by. It speaks charitably. It explains a fact which you probably have observed—that although all men, in the natural chivalry of manhood, are disposed to believe Mrs. Moulton if they could, no woman seems to believe her; no women, but men. This scoffing sneer of the hostess to her guests, "Give the old man another chance"—is that the language of delicate sensibility used by a lady, and of an old and honored clergyman?

THE CONSPIRACY DISCUSSED.

But [turning over several sheets of his notes] there are some of these things which I must pass over. We see at least by her testimony that the conspiracy to bring this suit had been discussed on the 13th of July, a month before Mr. Beecher's statement. In her direct examination by Mr. Tilton's counsel, she confesses that on that day she told Mr. Beecher that if Mr. Tilton failed before the committee he would take his case into the court. Again, in her cross-examination, she confessed that she said to Mr. Beecher on the 13th of July, 1874, "If Mr. Tilton fails in this he is going to take his case into the courts," and that Mr. Beecher said, "He has no case to take into court." Again, page 744, she confesses in her cross-examination in relation to the conspiracy to prosecute Mr. Beecher—a fact which shows that it had its origin even at an earlier day—that she was personally informed of it by Tilton about the time of the Bacon letter, which was published on the 21st of June, 1874.

> "Q.—Can't you give us any information as to how long before this you had heard from Mr. Tilton that he was going to have a suit at law with Mr. Beecher? A.—It was not very long before.
>
> Q.—Well, was it six months before? A.—I think the first that I heard was about the time of the Bacon letter."

So that we have the fact fixed by her evidence that as early as June these two slippery rogues had concocted their schemes for the present prosecution; and while Moulton was urging Mr. Beecher to sign the Carpenter card admitting an indefinite offense, and pledging himself to burn the documents which he and Tilton, in black and infamous confederacy, had already published broadcast through the land, at this very time they meditated this very action, and had conferred together as to the witnesses by whom they might maintain the claim if they failed in their purpose of blackmail in the meantime.

My friend [Mr. Abbott] calls my attention to the fact that at a later period of her evidence she testifies explicitly that Moulton is the man whom she thinks also asked her to testify.

> "He said that with my knowledge of the case and of the facts from Mr. Beecher himself, I should have to go before the court, of course—would be called as a witness."

And this man Moulton then, and long afterward, was writing those slimy professions of friendship to Mr. Beecher which have been introduced in evidence in connection with the letters of Mr. Beecher to show how he was deceived, and was expressing such gratitude to the man who, all the time, was betraying him.

HIS OPINION OF MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

I must, however, be permitted to say, gentlemen, though my opinion may or may not be in harmony with that of my senior associate, and though it may jar on the sensibilities of my client, who believes Mrs. Moulton to be mere clay in the hand of the potter, and innocent of intentional wrong; but I cannot, in justice to my own conviction, admit that a witness, who has sworn to what I firmly believe to be untrue, is to be wholly relieved from censure, even though her memory was so warped by the force of conjugal love and the dominion of an ascendant husband as to bring her even to believe it to be true. To her, however, I have no word of reproach. Hers was a case of divided allegiance. Her fortunes and those of her only son were interlocked with those of the man who was capable of sending her again, and again, and again to the mansion of free love. Yes; again and again, Tilton and Moulton sent this respected and cultivated lady, sometimes with her husband's mother, sometimes with her own son, to bring the apostle of free love to the consultations of these midnight conspirators. Of the messenger who did not revolt from an errand like this you will form your own judgment, which should be charitable and just. It is a strikingly significant fact, however, that though she remembers three or four occasions on which she visited the Woodhull mansion, once with Theodore Tilton, once with Frank Moulton's mother, once with her own boy, she can't remember whether the three-hours' ride back and forth was in either instance by night or by day, nor whether she did or did not, after either of these long rides, take the apostle of free love home at the close of these memorable conferences, to which she herself was not even admitted as a partaker.

Again, it is worthy of special observation, in weighing the testimony of Mrs. Moulton, that she frankly confesses that Mr. Beecher was not her original informant in respect to his relations with Mrs. Tilton, whatever they were; that it was from the false and treacherous Moulton that she received her first information, and that the only conversation she had with Mr. Beecher rested on the assumption that her husband had stated the facts truthfully, though she did not tell Mr. Beecher how her husband had stated them. She represents him as admitting what they, in his absence, had stated to her, without informing him of the specific and calumnious information which they had communicated to her. It is barely possible that she was innocently misled by them into the belief that Mr. Beecher had been actually guilty of adultery. I can hardly believe it; but if you can, she is entitled to the benefit of every possible doubt. One thing, however, is certain—whether her testimony be the invention of Moulton, be the result of fading and slippery memory, be the result of honest misconception, or whatever it may be, it is met utterly and squarely by the oath of innocence by a man who is prepared to stand by it not only now, but at the Judgment Seat.

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Another significant fact is that in her conversation with Mr. Beecher she never, except in the conversation to which I have already adverted, personally imputed to him the infamous crime of adultery, and that when she did so, it is inserted in the report of things said to have been told to her either by others or by him, on some former occasion, and the former occasion disappears. Let me again remind you that this is the original—that her information is of information received, not from Mr. Beecher, but from others. Her language is reported at page 739:

> "He had been [speaking of Mr. Beecher] walking up and down the floor, and seemed very much excited, and after a few moments' conversation he took my hand and asked me if I knew anything of this sorrow of his life
>
> Q.—Of this sorrow of his life? A.—Yes, sir.
>
> Q.—Well, what did you reply? A.—I said I did.
>
> Q.—What then did he say? A.—He said, 'Then Frank has told you the facts, has he, in the case?' I said: 'He has.'
>
> Q.—And then you parted? A.—I don't remember of anything more."

Frank has told you the facts; he trusted Frank as a man of truth, and so did she. Frank lied to her as he had lied to Beecher. Passing over much of what I intended to say from time to time, I cannot pass over it all. I desire to advert for a moment to that portion of her testimony in which, on her cross-examination, she interweaves a new version of what occurred on that memorable second of June, and in doing so interweaves the threat of absolute suicide.

> "Q.—What did he say at this stage of the matter? A.—He said that he had made up his mind, if Tilton published his letter of apology, to take his life; that he had a powder upon his table which he should take, and that he would pass away quietly without a struggle."

Gentlemen, if this story was true, why have you been for nearly half a year prisoners of the law? What was there to prevent Mr. Beecher from committing suicide? If he meditated death, and had provided the means, and those means painless, why is not Henry Ward Beecher dead? Why is that powder still on his library table ready for the use of his children and his grandchildren? The occasion for taking it was the threatened publication of the letter of apology. The letter of apology was published. The same woman who has thus sworn—the same woman who had sworn in a few pages before that in the whole conversation there was not an allusion to the letter of apology—seems to have overlooked the fact. The letter of apology was published; the powder remains untouched; that specific the force of which would be almost beyond measure, a powder which should produce painless and instant death, still lies there waiting for either of us to go and procure it; and yet this talk of suicide is rung through the land, and it never seems to have occurred to anybody; while Mr. Beecher has gone through darker days than this, he is still a strong, healthy, fearless, living man. I have said enough, it seems to me, I believe safely to leave the issue for you to determine, whether the testimony of Francis D. Moulton's wife—and you have heard it, and as you shall weigh it—should, in your judgment, outweigh the benign presumptions of the law, and Henry Ward Beecher's oath of innocence.

Gentlemen, I must close, and to do so I must discard the notes from which I intended to speak. The time is already at hand, and I feel that I have trespassed too severely upon the condition of health of one of your number. There is so much that I have left unsaid that I would wish to say. I had intended and hoped that I should be able to present to you the contradictions of the testimony of Francis D. Moulton. I have not time to go even through the names. If Moulton is an honest man he is the most unfortunate of his class. He has on this trial been weighed in the balance against his fellow-citizens whom you know and respect, and, I must believe, in your judgment as in mine, he has been found wanting. Moulton, the main prop of this prosecution, stands before you confronting, oath to oath, men like Claflin, and Storrs, and Freeland, and his own partner, Robinson; Samuel D. Partridge, his bookkeeper; H. O. Armour, the landlord of the very house in which he lived; these and others—seventeen, I think, in all—all supposed to be honest men; they are false and Moulton true, or Moulton is false and they are true.

TILTON FALSE, TREACHEROUS, PERJURED.

In regard to Theodore Tilton, I need only say that he has the misfortune not merely to oppose his oath to that of Henry Ward Beecher, but on vital and material points, in which there can be no mistake, he stands contradicted by thirty-four witnesses, witnesses who have no interest in this case except the interest which belongs to us all—such men as Jackson S. Schultz, John C. Southwick, Charles Storrs, James Freeland, Rev. John L. Gay, Edward J. Ovington, Mrs. Ovington, Mrs. Putnam, Samuel E. Belcher, Samuel McKelway, Oliver Johnson, Charles Cowley, Samuel Wilkeson, and all of the others to whom I have referred, without even enumerating them, for it would take too much of your time. I need go no further. To reach Beecher's body these men must be walked over. Theodore Tilton can't strike him until he has struck through these warm hearts. Theodore Tilton is the plaintiff, false, treacherous, perjured.

A WORD FOR TRACY.

I must be pardoned before I close for saying a word of my honored friend, Benjamin F. Tracy. Knowing him well by reputation before my connection with this trial, I knew little of the sterling worth and strength of him and his character. But this has been one of those occasions in which a man is brought to the test. It does not often happen to us to become, ourselves, the subjects of vile and virulent assault. When fraud and perjury, in order to promote their own plans, seek to bring into their toils an honorable man for the sole purpose of depriving their victim of his friend, they will ordinarily succeed. In this case they have failed; but they have failed not because their device was not plausible, but because we would not permit it to succeed. Knowing that Benjamin F. Tracy was an important witness in this case, both Mr. Beecher and my learned associates thought we needed his assistance before you, and we commanded it. The question which had been suggested in regard to the fraud attempted to be practiced upon him by Tilton and Moulton had been disposed of, not by his judgment, but by ours. We may have been wrong; but, right or wrong, it was our judgment and not his that controlled us. I think he acted justly and honorably. I would like to review the evidence upon this point, but I have not time. It is sufficient for me to say we hold that it was not only his right, but his duty, to accept a retainer as one of the defenders of Mr. Beecher; afterward, when, to his surprise and to ours, these men undertook to swear Benjamin F. Tracy into the attorney of Mr. Beecher for the purpose of making admissions for him, and then to represent him as admitting the guilt of the client with whom he had never even conversed, then we felt that the time had come when another question arose. Then Gen. Tracy very properly said: "I am met in court by three witnesses, and they say there is a fourth who proposes to swear that they told me what they never did, and that I admitted Henry Ward Beecher was guilty. I must withdraw from this case and be a witness." "Gen. Tracy, you are not called upon to be a witness in this case. It is a fearful thing to put a man in the condition of standing up to confront three men who have him alone in a private room, and put in his mouth what words they like, can swear him down, have friends around them to confirm them, have no scruples. No man should be called upon to take such a position as that in justice to himself or in justice to another." "Be that as it may, I must be a witness if that charge is persisted in, be the consequences what they may; as I know that to be false, I must speak." And he did. The question, however, whether he should finally be a witness was postponed until the other was decided, and if there was an error on that subject it is the error of William M. Evarts—of each of my honored associates; it is an error of which I and they take the sole responsibility. It was committed to our judgment, and if my friend [Mr. Beach] really believes that our experience at the bar, our notions of professional and personal honor, have been prostituted for the purpose of gaining for our client the benefit of a witness who was not called upon to testify, let him believe it. He don't, and he never can.

He was placed in a difficult position. In that position he stood like a man. When my friend Beach challenged him to be a witness at the time he was making his opening, he settled the question that we must call him, and we did.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Well, gentlemen, I can say no more. And yet I am reluctant to part with this cause; I am reluctant to part with it, for there are and there always will be to all of us pleasant memories connected with it—painful some, pleasant many. It has happened to each of us, by one of those accidents which occasionally throw men together, to meet strangers, and, I trust, to part as life-long friends. You are here in the discharge of an ungracious but a most responsible duty, and it has been discharged with a fidelity which has arrested the public attention and should command the public respect. It certainly has our appreciation, our earnest gratitude. I think I can say it for all, on both sides of this cause, counsel and parties, and all, indeed, who have been the witnesses of your fidelity, your patience, and your kindness.

I know not, your Honor, what to say in acknowledgment of the kindness with which we have all been treated by you. Ordinarily it would be merely the expression of that sincere feeling of gratitude which is naturally inspired by long-continued kindness and consideration. But [turning again to the jury] as it happened, at the earlier stages of this cause, that oftentimes in the ruling of his Honor decisions were made from which we felt that we suffered injustice, I desire to say now, at the close, that I feel that he judged wisely and well, and that on a great issue like this it was equally due to the plaintiff and to the defendant—to all the public interests involved—that the broadest door should be opened for the admission of any evidence in respect to the admissibility of which there was even a doubt. His Honor felt, and showed that he felt, that it was due to public justice that everything which could be submitted to you that could aid you in your deliberation should be before you. And feeling thus, it is matter of sincere gratification to me that I have the opportunity now, and that all my associates share in the same feeling, of expressing our sense of respect for the eminent ability, the impartiality, the known integrity, the purity of character of that eminent Judge, almost worthy, if not quite, of the honored position among jurists of that great and eminent kinsman of his who now sleeps by the waters of Otsego Lake; a name which will be honored through all time. And yet I am not sure that the name of the jurist who presides on this memorable trial will not endure quite as long, for it is his fortune and yours that, through circumstances which you could not have foreseen, his name and yours are to go down to posterity together, associated with a trial which shall be memorable through all future time, and which is to determine the question whether innocence can find a shield in a court and a jury against all the devices of perjury and banded guilt.

It has been said, gentlemen, that there was fear that there might be in this jury a disagreement. It is said by those who have not heard the evidence and do not know the truth. I think I have lived long enough with each of you to know that there is not one man on that jury who won't do what he knows and feels to be right—not one man on that jury who is capable of giving a verdict such as was demanded by my friend, Judge Morris, and which he properly characterized as a malediction; a verdict which should condemn this man, and, at the instance of those men, would indeed be a malediction. But yours will be a benediction. If there be one man who, in the spirit of the old Roman centurion, was capable of thrusting his spear into the side of one who was innocent and likely to perish, I know, although I may not be able to say a word, though good men everywhere may shrink from it as a great wrong, even in respect to such a man there will be one at least who, in humble emulation of the Redeemer whom he serves, will be able even in the hour of agony to lift his hands in the prayer, "Father, forgive him, for he knows not what he does."

But no such verdict is to come from this jury. The verdict is to be one, as I firmly believe, which will gladden many, many hearts; a verdict which will illuminate Brooklyn Heights; a verdict which will send an electric thrill of joy through Christendom! [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Porter's address Mr. Beach asked the juror, Mr. Jeffrey, what his condition was.

Mr. Jeffrey said he was still suffering, and would like to adjourn.

Mr. Chester Carpenter, the foreman of the jury, in response to the inquiry of the Court, stated that Mr. Jeffrey would like an adjournment, and was not able to sit during the afternoon.

The Court—You hear the suggestion of the foreman, gentlemen.

Mr. Porter—Under those circumstances, we submit to your Honor that it will be proper to adjourn till to-morrow.

The Court—Mr. Jeffrey, do you think tomorrow would answer your purpose?

Mr. Jeffrey—Yes, Sir.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

RICHARD WAGNER'S ROYAL WORSHIPPER.

Writing from Munich on May 5, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: The enthusiasm of King Ludwig for "Lohengrin" and the composer thereof has at times been shown in a strange and, to me, attractive manner. The opera, with the wondrous legendary lore and the beautiful poetry it embodies, had an intense enchantment for the young King, with his nature full of poetry and romance. Wagner himself writes in his autobiography: "In the year of the first performance of my 'Tannhauser,' a Queen bore me the genius of my life, who raised me from the direst necessity to the highest joy. When but fifteen years of age he witnessed a performance of my 'Lohengrin,' and since then he has belonged to me. He calls me his teacher, the dearest for him on earth. * * * He was sent to me from Heaven. Through him I am, and understand myself." A hundred stories are current in Munich about the King's romantic diversions. The legend of the Swan-Knight has found many homes, and perhaps its most beautiful one is there on the lakes amid the mountains that guard the young Monarch's castle of Hohenschwangau. What was more natural than that the King should endeavor to re-enact the peculiar scenes recorded in the old story? Down below the balcony, where he stood, a band played the music of "Lohengrin," while across the deep blue lake came on *The Knight of the Grail* (Prince Taxis,) drawn in the boat by a mechanical swan of cunning gestures and workmanship. The boat reached the banks, the Knight stepped on shore, and then he sang his beautiful "farewell" to his feathered companion which had brought him over the waves. Whether he found an *Elsa* to defend at Hohenschwangau the history doth not say, only we know, that the King was delighted. The dwellers on Lake Starnberg will also tell you that at times, years ago, they have seen a boat out on the waters, and have heard the "Swan Song," or the charming "Athmest du nicht," sung by some mysterious singer to some equally mysterious listener on shore. And the good people of Munich will tell you marvelous stories about the royal winter-garden at the top of the royal palace, and of the small lakes whose shores are lined with reeds and trees that hang lovingly over the water, on whose surface swans float dreamily about hither and thither—shorewards sometimes, at the beck of their royal master, who has chosen them as his emblematic bird. Sometimes a singer is invited—may be Franz Nachbauer, who, seated in a small boat to which a swan is attached, sings to his royal master the sweet tones of "Beloved Swan," from the opera which you are about to hear in London.

A few years ago it was the custom of the King to have the Wagnerian operas frequently given in the theatre with himself as the sole spectator. A very selfish procedure, you will say, but then he could afford it. A story is told about two English ladies who once had the honor of being invited to one of these remarkable rehearsals. They had waited several weeks for an opportunity to hear "Lohengrin," which had always been placed on the repertoire for Sunday evening, when, being religious people, they could not conscientiously attend. So they wrote to the King's Chamberlain, telling him their troubles, asking if his Majesty would not permit them to attend one of his private performances of "Lohengrin." The following day came the reply that his Majesty granted their request, and on the same evening the ladies were surprised at seeing one of the royal carriages stop before their house; a footman was announced, and informed them that he had orders to conduct them to the opera, not only then, but as often as they wished, during their stay in Munich. They were shown to seats immediately below, but out of sight of, the royal box, and were afterwards frequent visitors. Well, in these fancies the King annoyed nobody, and he rewarded the singers in a very handsome manner. The tenor, Nachbauer, the finest delineator of *Lohengrin* on the German stage, received from him a silver shield, with an emblematic device of the swan carved upon it, and a beautiful silver helmet, likewise crowned with the legendary bird. Fraulein Stehle received many gifts appreciative of her delineation of *Elsa*. Now, we have Vogl as *Lohengrin*, and Fraulein Radecke as *Elsa*. In Berlin Niemann and Mallinger take these parts. Frau Mallinger still admirably embodies the latter charming creation.

SALE OF VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

A very interesting sale of autographs has just taken place at the Hôtel Drout—the great auction mart of Paris. Here are a few of the most important: Balzac, 150 francs; Beaumarchais, 90 francs; Lucretia Borgia, 205 francs; Bossuet, 165 francs; Camille Desmoulins, 100 francs; Fénélon, 175 francs; Fouquier-Tinville, 120 francs; Francois II., first husband of Mary Stuart, 200 francs; Franklin, 100 francs; Greuze, 200 francs; Lafontaine, 545 francs; Louis, XIV., 100 francs; Marat, 102 francs; Melancthon, 160 francs; Montesquieu, 200 francs; Peter the Great, 154 francs; Mme. de Pompadour, 165 francs; Racine, 250 francs; Robespierre, 120 francs; Scarron, 230 francs; Voltaire, 100 francs; Washington, 220 francs, and Weber, 115 francs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union	76⅜
600	do	76¼
800	do	76⅛
3200	do	76
100	do ...s3.	75⅞
3000	do	76⅛
800	do	76¼
500	do	76⅛
200	do ...s3.	76⅛
500	do	76¼
1000	do	76⅛
3800	do	76
600	do	76⅛
1000	do	76¼
300	do	76⅛
100	A. & P. Tel.	23¾
100	Mich. Cen.	66¾
200	N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	104½
300	do ...s3.	104½
600	Erie Railway	18
1000	do	17¾
500	do	17½
3000	do	17
1000	do	16¾
500	do	16½
500	do	16¼
900	do	16¾
3500	do	17
1000	do	16⅞
1000	do	17
2600	do	17⅛
1000	do	17
2000	do	16⅞
2000	do	16¾
2300	do	16⅝
1000	do	16½
100	do	16⅜
600	do	16½
1500	do	16⅝
900	do	16¾
800	do	16⅞
1700	do	17
1500	do	16⅞
600	do ...c.	16⅞
800	do	16¾
100	do	16½
200	do	16⅝
500	do ...c.	16¾
1200	do	16¾
200	do	16⅞
200	do	17
100	Rock Island	103
200	do ...s3.	102⅞
1600	North-western	37⅞
100	do ...b3.	38
500	do	37⅞
200	do	38
200	do ...c.	38
100	do ...s3.	37⅞
100	do	38
200	do ...s3.	38⅛
100	do	38
300	Lake Shore ...c.	64½
1500	do	64½
1500	do	64⅜
1500	do	64¼
1000	do	64⅛
1000	do	64¼
1300	do	64⅜
500	do ...c.	64½
2000	do	64⅝
2100	do	64½
2100	do	64⅜
500	do	64½
200	do ...c.	64⅝
200	do ...s3.	64⅝
500	do	64½
100	do ...c.	64½
1100	do ...s3.	64½
400	do ...c.	64⅝
800	do	64⅝
100	Union Pacific	74¾
200	do	74⅝
100	do	74½
300	do	74¼
300	do	74⅜
200	St. Paul ...b3.	33
800	do	32¾
300	do	32⅞
100	Pacific of Mo.	50¾
300	Tol. & Wabash	8¾
200	Ohio & Miss.	22⅜
100	do ...c.	22¼
300	do	22¼
200	do	33⅜
100	do	22⅝
500	do	22¾
200	Pacific Mail	36¼
200	do	36⅛
5100	do	36
1300	do	35⅞
900	do ...c.	36
2400	do	36
1600	do	35⅞
100	do ...c.	35⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ...12. 122⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, C. ...124⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '62. ...f2. 117
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	50½
7,000	N. C. 6s, S. T., 3d class	4
3,000	Chic. R. I. & Pac. 7s	110
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	100
1,000	C. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds	85⅞
4,000	do	85¾
1,000	C. & N. W. C..	93½
2,000	Morris & E. 2d.	107
1,000	Mor. & E. C. B.	100
3,000	M. & E. 7s. '71..	106½
1,000	M. & E. Con...	105¼
1,000	Erie 4th	91
4,000	do	90
5,000	Del., L. & W. Con. ...b.c.	121
1,000	L. Dock bds..	100
5,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	84½
2,000	C. F. & Min. 1st.	85
1,000	I., B. & W. 1st.	30
9,000	N. J. C. C. b.c..	109
4,000	D., M. & T. 1st.	102
2,000	L. S. C. C. 1st.	102¼
10,000	L. S. C. R. 1st.	102
3,000	Ohio & M. 2d..	73
1,000	Cen. P. 1st, Cal. & Oregon B...	94
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	101¾
2,000	do	101⅝
7,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	97⅝
5,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st ...b.c.	94½
3,000	A., & T. H. 2d, P.	90½
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	49¾
1,000	Gt. West'n 2d.	57
4,000	Tol. & W. Con. Con. ...b.c.	40
1,000	W. Un. Tel. 7s.	100⅝
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	16
100	Canton Co. ..b.c.c.	65
100	W. U. T. ...b.c.b3.	76¼
100	do ...s3.	76⅛
600	do	76¼
500	do ...b3.	76⅜
2000	do	76¼
1300	do	76⅛
2100	do ...s3.	76
900	do	76
500	do	75⅞
1200	do	75¾
1200	do	75⅞
2600	do ...s3.	75¾
400	do	75⅞
1200	do	76
500	do ...b3.	76⅛
900	do ...s3.	76
35	American Ex.	64¼
5	do	64⅜
10	N. Y. Cen. & H. b.c.	104⅜
700	do	104½
200	Pac. Mail ...b.c.	36
500	do	35⅞
400	do	36
400	do ...b3.	36⅛
2900	do	36¼
300	do	36⅜
100	do ...s3.	36¼
700	do	36⅜
1900	do	36½
400	do	36⅝
1400	do	36½
1100	do	36⅜
2600	do	36½
1000	do ...c.	36½
1900	do	36⅝
2300	do	36¾
800	do	36⅞
100	do ...c.	36⅞
500	do	36¾
100	do ...s3	36⅝
700	do	36¾
300	Atl. & Pac. Tel. b.c.	23½
400	Un. Pacific ...b.c.	74½
100	do ...c.	74½
200	do	74⅝
100	Ill. Central ..b.c.	101½
60	Clev. & P. G. ..b.c.	90½
1000	Erie ...b.c.	17⅛
300	do ...c.	17⅛
500	do	17¼
900	do	17⅜
800	do	17½
2000	do	17⅜
5200	do	17¼
4300	do	17⅜
50	do	17⅛
6200	do	17⅜
1700	do	17¼
300	do	17⅛
1200	do ...s3.	17
1200	do	17⅛
3100	do	17¼
350	do	17
700	do	16⅞
100	do ...s3.	16¾
500	do	16⅞
3700	do	17
600	do	17⅛
700	do	17¼
400	do	17⅜
1600	do	17½
72	Erie Pf. ...b.c.	25
500	C., M. St. P. b.c s3.	33
500	do	33¼
500	do	33⅛
200	do	33¼
100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	55½
400	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	64¾
200	do ...c	64⅝
500	do ...s3.	64⅝
500	do	64¾
2300	do	64⅞
500	do ...s3.	64⅞
1000	do ...s3.	64¾
1000	do ...b3.	64¾
1200	do	64⅝
2000	do	64¾
800	do ...b3.	64⅞
1800	do	65
1100	do	65⅛
200	Chic. & N. W. b.c.c.	38¼
400	do	38⅜
400	do	38½
200	do	38⅝
100	do ...s3.	38½
100	do	38⅜
300	do	38½
100	do	38⅝
200	do	38¾
100	do ...c.	38¾
500	do	38⅞
300	do	39
500	do	39⅛
200	do	39
300	do	38⅞
100	C. & N. W. P. b.c.	53¼
300	do	53½
100	Adams Ex. ...b3.	102
42	N. J. Cent. ...b.c.	111
20	do	110¾
100	Chic. & R. I. ...b3.	103¼
100	do	103⅝
500	do	103½
500	do	103⅜
100	T., W. & W. b.c.	8⅞
100	do	9
12	C., C., C. & I. b.c.	54
200	St. L. I. M. & S. b.c.	20
20	P., F. W. & C. G. b.c.	99
100	Atl. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	15⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. ...b.c.	22¾
100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	5
300	do ...b.c.	5⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	Lake S. C. 2d.	99
15,000	Erie 4th.	90
10	Spring Mt. Coal.	70
1800	Western Union.	76
200	do ...b3.	76⅛
300	do	76⅛
300	do ...b3.	76
100	do ...s5.	76
1000	Pacific Mail	36⅝
700	do	36¾
900	do	36⅞
1800	do	37
700	do ...b3.	37
100	do ...s3.	36⅞
300	do	37
100	do	36⅞
700	do ...b3.	36⅞
300	do ...s3.	36¾
800	do	36¾
800	do	36⅝
300	do ...b3.	36⅝
100	do ...s10.	36½
1400	do	36½
1000	Lake Shore ..b3.	65⅛
5100	do	65
600	do	64⅞
800	do ...b3.	65
100	do ...s5.	64⅞
1300	do ...s3.	64⅞
2400	do	65
600	do ...s3.	64⅞
100	Ohio & Miss. ..s3.	22⅞
800	do	23
300	do	23⅛
200	do ...s10.	23
100	do ...s3.	23⅛
200	do	23¼
900	Erie Railway	17⅜
1200	do	17¼
500	do ...s3.	17⅛
1500	do	17¼
500	do	17⅜
300	do ...b3.	17½
1500	do ...s3.	17⅜
700	do	17¼
400	do ...c.	17¼
300	do ...b3.	17¼
1100	do	17¼
2700	do	17⅛
600	do ...c.	17⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hudson.	104⅝
600	do	104½
600	do	104⅝
500	do ...b3.	164⅝
12	Michigan Central.	66
200	do	66½
600	North-western	38⅞
400	do	38⅞
200	North-west'n Pf.	53⅝
100	do ...s3.	53⅝
8	N. J. Central	110½
100	Rock Island ..b3.	103½
100	do	103⅝
5	do	103⅜
200	do	103¾
400	St. Paul	33¼
1000	do ...b3.	33¼
100	Union Pacific ..s3.	74¾
100	Tol. & Wab. ...b3.	9
83	Del., Lack. & W'n.	118
100	Han. & St. Jo.	22
100	C., C. & I. C.	5½
300	St. L. & Iron Mt..	20
500	Pac. R. of Mo.	50½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, R. 81. 122⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 117
125,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 122⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '81. 116½
10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 116⅝
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.. 124¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 118⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	103¼
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F'd.	92
5,000	Erie 1st	100⅝
5,000	Erie 3d	95
2,000	do ...s30.	94½
5,000	Erie 4th	90
1,000	Erie 5th	90
6,000	L. Dock bds	100
6,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	49½
3,000	Cleve. & T. S. F.	107½
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul 1st con.	74¾
1,000	do	75
2,000	L. Shore con. 2d coup	99
9,000	S. Pac. bds. of Mo. ...b.c.	80
100	Con. Coal of Md.	47½
100	do ...b.c.	47¼
20	W. F. Ex. ...b.c.	87
900	Pac. Mail ..b.c.s3.	36⅜
2000	do	36¼
800	do	36⅛
2900	do	36
300	do	35⅞
1000	do	36
900	do	36⅛
1000	do	36¼
1800	do	36⅜
600	do	36½
200	do	36⅜
500	do	36¼
400	do	36⅛
1900	do	36
700	do ...s3.	35⅞
1400	do	35¾
1500	do	35⅞
1300	do	35¾
100	Ill. Cen. b.c. b30.	101
100	do	100¾
25	do	101
700	W. Un. Tel. ..b.c.	76
5400	do	75⅞
2000	do	76
1400	do ...s3.	75⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c.	104½
500	L. S. & M. S. ..b.c.	64⅞
2100	do ...s3.	64¾
4400	do ...s3.	64⅝
300	do ...b3.	64¾
2800	Erie R. ...b.c.	17⅛
1000	do ...s3.	17
100	do ...s10.	16¾
1000	do	17
800	do ...s3.	16⅞
100	do ...s10.	16⅝
600	do ...s3.	16⅞
800	do	17
2600	do ...s3.	16⅞
1800	do ...b3.	16⅞
1000	do	17
1800	do	16⅞
100	Union Pac. ...b.c.	74⅞
200	do	74¾
100	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	38¾
100	do	38⅝
300	do	38½
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	53⅝
1400	C. & R. I. b.c. s3.	103¾
100	do	103⅝
400	do	103½
300	C. M. & S. P. b.c. b3.	33⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	8¾
500	Ohio & Miss. ..b.c.	23¼
200	do	23⅛
200	do	23¼
200	do ...b3.	23¼
400	do	23⅜
200	do ...b3.	23¼
400	do	23⅛
200	Pac. of Mo. ...b.c.	50½
100	At. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	15⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$19,000	C. Pac. G. bs.	103⅜
10,000	Union Pac. 1st.	101⅞
21,000	do	102
15	American Ex.	64¼
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104½
100	Union Pacific	74⅞
100	West. Union ..b3.	76
200	do	76
1600	do	76⅛
700	do ...b3.	76⅛
2100	do ...b3.	76¼
500	do	76¼
200	St. Paul	33½
100	do ...b3.	33½
1100	do	33⅜
700	Pacific Mail ...s3.	35⅝
1000	do	35¾
1600	do	35⅞
300	do	36
1000	do	36⅛
600	do	36
30	do	36⅜
400	do	36⅛
300	do ...s3.	36⅛
100	North-western	38⅝
100	do	38¾
100	do	38⅞
100	do	39
50	C., C., C. & Ind.	54
500	Rock Island	103
100	Tol. & Wab.	8⅞
200	do	9
800	Erie Railway ..s3.	16⅛
1000	do	16⅞
300	do	17
400	do ...s3.	17
200	do ...b3.	17⅛
1200	do	17⅛
1000	do	17
2400	do	17⅛
4400	do	17¼
100	do ...b3.	17¼
1400	do	17⅜
500	do	17¼
3500	Lake Shore ..s3.	64½
1500	do ...s3.	64¼
3800	do	64⅜
2000	do ...b3.	64½
2000	do	64½
500	do ...s3.	64½
600	do	64⅝
100	do	64¾
300	do ...s4.	64⅝
1300	do	64⅝
100	Han. & St. Jo.	22¼
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	50¾
100	Ohio & Miss.	23⅛
500	do ...b3.	23¼
100	do	23¾
100	do	23½
100	do	23⅝
100	do	23½
100	C., C. & I. C.	5½

WEDNESDAY, May 26—P. M.

The appointment of President Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway to-day, by Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court, on the suit of the Attorney General of the State, based on general allegations of the insolvency of the company, was the principal topic of discussion on the street to-day. The appointment of a Receiver was generally anticipated, as it has been apparent to the public ever since the recent official statement of President Jewett and Messrs. Morgan and Johnston, Directors, that there was little hope of the company being able to meet its interest obligations maturing in June and July, and that a reorganization in some shape was necessary. The action of the Attorney General, and the prompt appointment of a Receiver by Justice Donohue, seemed to meet with general approval. It is believed that, in the hands of a Receiver, especially with the very full powers conferred upon Mr. Jewett, the Erie Company will be better able to stand the strain of the competition inaugurated by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies. In fact, Erie, with only operating expenses to pay, is suddenly placed in a position to dictate terms to the other trunk lines, which have such heavy obligations for interest and dividends. Erie can now transport freight and passengers at rates which would soon prove disastrous to the other trunk lines, and yet be enabled to earn current expenses. As was to be expected, there was great depression in the stock, which opened at 18, and declined rapidly to 16⅛ under a heavy pressure of sales. Subsequently there was a recovery to 17½, followed by a decline to 16¾, and a final rally to 17¼@17⅜. The general market was firm and higher early in the day, and weak in the afternoon, with a partial reaction in prices. The closing dealings, however, were characterized by a little more steadiness and some recovery. Pacific Mail opened at 33¼, and closed at 36⅛, with an advance to 37 and a decline to 35⅝ in the meantime. Western Union declined from 76⅜ to 75¾ and closed at 76¼. Union Pacific fell off from 74⅝ to 74¼ and later advanced to 74¾. Lake Shore was eccentric in its course, and changed rapidly between 64⅛ and 65⅛, with closing sales at 64⅝. Rock Island advanced from 102⅞ to 103¾, Northwestern from 37⅞ to 39⅛, Ohio and Mississippi from 22¼ to 23⅝, and St. Paul from 32¾ to 33½, with a slight reaction at the close. New-York Central was firmer, selling at 104⅜@104⅝. Illinois Central declined from 101½ to 100¾. Missouri Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific preferred, Wabash and C. C. and I. C. were a fraction higher on small transactions.

At the annual election of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to-day, 98,432 votes were polled, all of which were cast for the following ticket, with the exception of one of the Directors, who received 1,000 votes less than his associates: Sidney Dillon, George S. Scott, Jay Gould, James D. Smith, Charles J. Osborn, George J. Forrest, Rufus Hatch, Oliver Ames, John Riley.

The money market exhibited great ease, and the offerings of capital were excessively abundant at 2@2½ ₩ cent. for call loans, the demand having been limited. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 4@4½ ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported a dull market for securities at London, resulting from the Derby races. Consols and United Statet Bonds closed steady as follows: Consols for money, 94⅛; account, 94⅛@94¼; old 1865s, 106¼@106⅜; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½, and new 5s, 102⅝@102¾. Erie declined from 17@17¼ to 14¾@15 after the close of the Stock Exchange. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance was £108,000 sterling. The bank has been gaining bullion steadily during the past week, and the weekly statement to-morrow should be very favorable. The sterling exchange marked was quiet on the basis of $4 86@$4 86½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand, for actual business. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 87 and $4 90. The effect of the large exports of produce for the week ending Tuesday, in connection with the exchange made against operations in Erie in this market for London account, has been to slightly weaken the tone of the market. Gold ranged from 116⅛ to 115⅞, with opening and closing transactions at 116. In some quarters the decline was attributed to sales for the account of the clique formed recently to bull the market, under a belief that there would be a continued outflow of gold coin to Europe. The fact that the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 gold to-morrow was also not without its influence. Cash gold loaned free of interest, and at 1 to 3 ₩ cent. for use.

Government bonds were firm, and, where any changes took place, they were in an upward direction. Washington dispatches state that the total amount of District of Columbia 3.65s issued to date are $8,410,000. In Railroad bonds there were lower prices for most of the Erie mortgages, firsts, however, being steady and selling at 100⅝. Erie third sold at 95@94½, the latter seller 30, against 96½ at the second board yesterday; fourth declined from 91 to 90, and fifth sold at 90, against 91 yesterday. Long Dock bonds, which on Monday brought 100½, sold at par. Union Pacific firsts advanced from 101⅝ to 102, with a more active demand. Morris and Essex was well represented, but prices showed very little change. Southern State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

Gold receipts	$845,670 00
Gold payments	1,837,990 90
Gold balance	53,386,101 38
Currency receipts	667,129 02
Currency payments	1,100,296 21
Currency balance	46,552,750 80
Customs	181,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington	1,630,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 26.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅝	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	117⅛	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	124⅛	124⅛
American Gold	116	116
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	104⅛	104½
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	103½
Pacific Mail	36⅜	36⅛
St. Paul Common	33	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	55	55½
Western Union	76¾	76¼
Union Pacific	75	74⅞
Lake Shore	65	64⅝
Wabash and Toledo	8⅞	8⅞
North-western Common	38	39
North-western Preferred	53¼	53⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	118¾	118¼
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	137	137
Erie	18⅜	17¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	23½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	5½
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅝	104⅜	3,100
Erie	18	16¼	113,500
Lake Shore	65⅛	64⅛	67,600
Wabash	9	8¾	700
North-western	39⅛	37⅞	8,200
North-western Preferred	53⅝	53¼	800
Rock Island	103¾	102⅞	4,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33½	32¾	6,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	55½	55½	100
Michigan Central	66¾	66½	300
Illinois Central	101½	100¾	300
Union Pacific	74⅞	74¼	2,000
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	22	200
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	22¼	7,100
Missouri Pacific	50¾	50½	600
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	15⅜	15⅛	200
Western Union	76⅜	75¾	53,600
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23¾	23½	400
Pacific Mail	37	35⅝	70,000
Iron Mountain	20	20	500
Canton	65	65	100
Adams Express	102	102	100
Consolidation Coal	47½	47¼	100
Total sales			340,800

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124¾	124⅞	5-20s, '65, n., c.	122¾	122⅞
6s, '81, r	122⅞	123	5-20s, '67, r	122⅞	123⅛
6s, '81, c	124⅛	124¾	5-20s, '67, c	122⅞	124⅛
5-20s, '62, r	117	117¼	5-20s, '68, r	122¾	123¼
5-20s, '62, c	117	117⅛	5-20s, '68, c	123¾	124
5-20s, '64, r	117¾	118	10-40s, r	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, '64, c	118	118¼	10-40s, c	118	118¼
5-20s, '65, r	119¾	120	5s, '81, r	116½	116⅝
5-20s, '65, c	120¾	121	5s, '81, c	116½	116⅝
5-20s, '65, n., r.	122½	122¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $55,000 for interest, and $23,500 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$32,923,000
Gold balances	1,565,230
Currency balances	1,902,905

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$69,695,396
Currency balances	4,167,637
Gold exchanges	3,778,029
Gold balances	822,680

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	28	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	20½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	11	N. C. April & Oct.	20½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	11	N. C. N. C. R. Jan. & Ju.	50
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	11	N. C. N. C. R. Ap. & Oct.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	11	N. C. N. C. R. c. off J. & J	38
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N. C. N. C. R. c. off A & O	38
Connecticut 6s	107½	N. C. Fd'g Act 1866.	13
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	92	N. C. Fd'g Act 1868.	12½
Illinois War Loan	102½	N. C. New B'ds, J. & J.	12
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C. New B'ds, A. & O.	11½
Louisiana 6s	37	N. C. Spl. Tax, class 1.	4½
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	37	N. C. Spl. Tax, class 3.	3½
La. 6s, Levee bds	37	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
La. 6s, Lev. bs. of '75.	37	Ohio 6s, 1881	105½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.	105	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Michigan 6s, '83	106	Rhode Island 6s	107
Michigan 7s, '90	109	South Carolina 6s	33
Missouri 6s, due '75.	102½	S. C. Jan. & July	32¾
Missouri 6s, due '76.	102¼	S. C. April & Oct.	32¼
Missouri 6s, due '77.	101	S. C. Fdg. Act 1866.	32
Missouri 6s, due '78.	101	S. C. L'd C., 1889 J. & J.	31
Missouri 6s, due '79.	101	S. C. L'd C., 1889 A. & O.	31
Missouri 6s, due '80.	101	S. C. 7s, of 1888	31
Fund. bs., due '94-'95.	101½	S. C. Non-Fdble. B'ds.	6
Long bs., due '81-'91	102	Tennessee 6s, old	50¼
Asy. or Uni., due '92.	101½	Tenn. 6s, New B'ds.	50⅛
Han. & S. J., due '75.	102½	Tenn. 6s, N. B'ds N. S.	50⅛
Han. & S. J., due '76.	102½	Texas 10s, of 1876	99
Han. & S. J., due '86.	101½	Virginia 6s, old	34
Han. & S. J., due '87.	101½	Va. 6s, New B'ds 1866.	34
N. Y. Reg. Bt'y L'n.	108¼	Va. 6s, New B'ds 1867.	34
N. Y. coup. Bt'y L'n.	108¼	Va. 6s, Consol B'ds.	62½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n '75.	110	Va. 6s, ex-matu'd c.	57
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n '77.	110	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series.	43¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n '78.	110	Va. 6s, Deferred B'ds.	9
N. Y. 5s, Gold L'n '75.	114	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924.	74

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	110½	Buff. & Erie new b'ds.	102½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	104	Buff. & St. L. 7s	102
B., H. & Erie 1st	25	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	89
B., C. R. & Min. 1st 7s, g.	50	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	40¼	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	103¼
Ches. & Ohio ex coup.	33	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	102
Chic. & Alton 1st	112½	L. S. Cons. C. 2d	98
Joliet & Chicago 1st	108½	M. Cen. Cons. 7s, 1902.	103
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	101½	M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	112
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st.	115½	N. J. So. 1st 7s	28
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s	106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	101¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st. bds.	111¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	105¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	97½
C. R. of N. J. C. C.	108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc.	97½
Am. Dock & Im. Bds.	100	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	116
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	110	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	114½
M. & S. P. 2d 7 3-10, P. D.	93¼	H. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '65.	111
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, G., R. D.	85	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	110
M. & St. P. 1st Cons.	77	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	109½
M. & St. P. 2d.	81	North Missouri 1st	91
Chic. & N. W., S. F.	104	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	73
Chic. & N. W. 1st	101	O. & M. 1st Sp'f'd D.	80
Chic. & N. W. c. G. Bds.	85¾	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	103⅛
Galena & Chi. Ex	106½	Cen. Pac. San Joa. Br.	92
Peninsula 1st Conv.	96½	Cen. Pac. Cal. & Or. Br.	94
Chicago & Mil. 1st	99½	Western Pacific bds.	97
Del., L. & W. 2d	110½	Union Pacific 1st	101⅝
Morris & Essex 1st	110½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97½
Morris & Essex 2d	107	Union Pacific S. F.	92½
Morris & E. Const'n	100	Atlantic & Pac. L. G.	41
Mor. & E. 7s of 1871.	106½	Pacific of Mo. 1st	94½
Erie 1st Extended	100½	Pacific of Mo. 2d	80
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.	98	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	103
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	112
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100
Long Dock bonds	100	C. & P. Con. S. F.	105
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	84½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	99
Dub. & Sioux C'y 1st.	101	C. C. & I. 1st	49½
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	101	C. C. & I. 2d	16½
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	85	Alt. & T. H. 1st	105
Ind., B. & West. 1st	28	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	90½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.	100¾	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	54
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct.	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.	81
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107	T. & W. Cons. C'ble.	40
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	103½	Han. & Naples 1st	40
Clev., P. & A. old bds.	104½	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	78
Clev., P. & A. new bds.	103	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	57
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	102		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	158	Mechanics'	146
American Ex.	118	Mercantile	108
Central National	99	Merchants'	126½
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Ex.	103½
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	122½	Nassau	104½
Continental	100	New-York	134
Corn Exchange	140	North America	103⅛
First National	200	Park	150
Fourth National	100½	People's	140
German American	96½	Phœnix	98
Imp. & Traders'	200¾	State of New-York	112
Irving	130	Tradesmen's	146
Manhattan	150	Union	136
Market	121		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old	103⅜	103¾
City 6s, new	108½	108⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	54⅛	54¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62¼
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	29¾	30
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Gold Loan	103	103⅛

The interest on Illinois State bonds, due the first Monday of July next, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of this City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar street, will pay, on and after June1, the coupons of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company due that date.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—A SEAT IN THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange; price $7,000. Address L. C., Box No. 146 Times Office.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on this forenoon, when, although the arrivals were light, the herds to hand were not cleared off at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 8 cwt., on 57 lb. to the cwt., net. The sales of Milch Cows were slow and small at $48@$65 ₩ head. Calves were in moderate demand from 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb., being sold in large lots, with a few Veals included. Sheep dull at 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb. Spring Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed in moderate demand at 9½c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 119 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 33 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 68 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7 cwt. scant; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., with 50c. off ₩ head, weight 6¾ cwt. scant: 60 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., with $30 off the lot, weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 100 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; held on sale 15 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 17 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head; held on sale 19 Texan Steers. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 49 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weights 7½ to 8 cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head; held on sale 66 Illinois Steers. S. Moses sold for self 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 3 Calves, weight 510 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 25 Veals, weight 3,760 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 51 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,710 lb., at $5 ₩ lb.; 238 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,490 lb., at $5 31 ₩ cwt.; 265 Ohio Sheep, weight 23,340 lb., at 5⅝c. ₩ lb. J. Kirby sold 210 Sheep, weight 18,870 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 370 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 420 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 30 Veals, weight 4,480 lb., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 221 Sheep, weight 17,330 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb. C. Khan held on sale 224 Sheep. W. Clarke sold 58 Calves, weight 8,100 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb. Jelleffe & Co. sold 332 Calves, in large lots, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Ege & Otis sold 75 Veals, terms not obtained.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 24, 1875: 887 head of horned Cattle, 1,895 Sheep, 270 Veals and Calves, 5,254 Hogs, 88 Horses.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 821 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 461 Veals and Calves, 114 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,598 Sheep and Lambs, 454 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,069 Hogs, 465 Veals and Calves, 455 Sheep.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Cattle weak; ¼c. lower; receipts, 5,000 head. The receipts consisted largely of Texans and common and medium grades; market dull for all grades; through Texans, $2 75@$4 25; Stockers, $3 25@$4 50; fair to extra shipping, $5 25@$6 75; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; market overstocked, weak, and 10c.@15c. lower all round; Light, $7 15@$7 40; Heavy, $7 75; Extra, $8@$8 60; Scalawags, $6 50@$6 75; shipments, 6,500. Sheep nominal; receipts, 500 head; Shorn, $4@$5 50.

BUFFALO, May 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,122 head, making total supply for the week thus far, 7,854 head, or 462 cars, against 403 cars for same time last week, and 428 cars for same week last year. Of the receipts of the week thus far, 261 cars were through consignments, the balance offered for sale. Market this morning dull; bulk of business done this week thus far has been transacted with interior buyers, Eastern dealers only supplying immediate wants. About 1,100 head disposed of; sales, 800 head Illinois Steers, averaging 994, 1,076, and 1,311 lb., at $5 75, $6 30, and $6 50; 200 head Mixed Stockers, 634 to 901 lb., at $4@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,700 head, against 4,000 head same time last week, 9,600 head same week last year. Market this morning slow; yesterday's prices about maintained; 12 cars remain unsold in yards, Eastern purchasers not buying largely; about 700 head disposed of. Sales 600 head Ohio clipped, averaging 107 to 118 lb., at $5 20@$5 55; 200 head coarse Missouri wools, averaging 109 lb., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head, making total supply for the week thus far 8,600 head, against 5,900 for same time last week, and 10,900 same week last year; but little life in trade to-day; sales of all kinds about, 900; yards full of stock. Yorkers, $7 25@$7 50; heavy Hogs, $7 70@$7 90; Singer's selected, $7 80.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Live Hogs dull; shippers', $6 75@$7; Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; Butchers', $7 65@$8. Cattle steady for best grades; weak and tending downward for Common; choice Natives, $6 50@$6 60; good do., $5 60@$5 90; Mixed Stock, $4@$4 75; good Texans, $3 75@$5; fair do., $3 25@$3 60; Common, $2 25@$2 75.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	19	Spirits Turp., bbls.	532
Beans, bbls	418	Pea-nuts, bags	50
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Rice, pkgs	65
Cotton, bales	572	Beef, pkgs	65
Flour, bbls	5,426	Cut-meats, pkgs	157
Meal, bbls	200	Lard, tcs	500
Wheat, bushels	55,520	Oil-cake, pkgs	480
Corn, bushels	27,600	Butter, pkgs	2,557
Oats, bushels	21,650	Cheese, pkgs	4,998
Rye, bushels	88	Sugar, bbls	80
Malt, bushels	460	Starch, pkgs	1,950
Peas, bushels	400	Tow, bales	46
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tea, pkgs	170
Eggs, bbls	3,013	Tobacco, hhds	89
Hides, bales	20	Tobacco, pkgs	593
Leather, sides	8,306	Wool, bales	132
Resin, bbls	6,652	Whisky, bbls	589

ASHES—Have been selling very slowly, since our last, with Pots at $6, and Pearls at $8 ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted steady within the range of 33c.@35½c. for Yellow, and has been in more active request for home use.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request within the previous range.

CANDLES—Have been selling in a jobbing way to a limited extent, with Adamantine at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—The movements in this line have been quite active for the season, and dealers have generally shown firmness. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$9; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $6@$6 50; American Gas, $6 75@$7 50; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Rio steady as last quoted, with a moderately active demand noted. Sales have been made of 794 bags, by the St. Ursula here, and 2,800 bags by the Winifred at Baltimore, on private terms. The British steam-ship Cincora arrived at Baltimore with a cargo of 13,000 bags. Other kinds quiet at former figures; offerings moderate.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady, with a moderate call noted for supplies. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$13; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75. Hoops, 12 to 14 feet, at 30c.@37c.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively dull on the basis of former quotations.

COTTON—Has been offered more freely and quoted easier for early delivery, though the official figures have not been altered. The demand has been moderate for shipment and spinning. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,078 bales, (of which 380 bales were on last evening,) including 1,023 bales to shippers, and 1,055 bales to spinners....There has been increased pressure to sell options for forward delivery, in view of the unfavorable Liverpool advices, which reported sales of stock to arrive there at ⅛d, under quotations for prompt delivery. June options were offered here with notable urgency, in anticipation of the delivery notices due to-morrow. Prices were depressed and quoted 3-32c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. lower, closing with rather more steadiness. At the modified figures the dealings have been more extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bales, (of which 6,700 bales were on last evening and 32,800 bales were to-day,) with 3,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; June, 15 25-32c.; July, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; August, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; September, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; October, 15 7-16c.@15½c.; November, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; December, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; January, 15 13-32c.@15 15-32c.; February, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; March, 15 13-16c.@15⅞c., and April at 16 1-32c.@16 3-32c. ₩ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 572 bales, including 50 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,237 bales, against 2,629 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 11,634 bales, against 12,773 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,377,121 bales, against 3,655,741 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 30,055 bales; to the Continent, 3,580 bales. Stock in New-York, 153,464 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 351,600 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted about steady, within the range of from $2 20@$2 32½, currency, for No. 1, short to full count, on a moderately active inquiry.

FISH—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds of stock on a generally firm basis as to values. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 50 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$9 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 37½c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herring at 75c. ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unusually dull to-day, with little inquiry noted from the home trade for other than small job lots. Prices have been quoted generally weak, with increased urgency on the part of holders to place supplies. The export movement has been very moderate, partly for South America, within our range. The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 45@$4 75; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 30, mostly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do.. $5 30@$5 75; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 25@$5 75, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 6,100 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mill, at current rates....Southern Flour dull at about yesterday's quotations; sales, 550 bbls., in lots....Rye Flour steady; sales, 350 bbls....Corn-meal more active, within yesterday's reduced range; sales equal to 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered quite freely, in good part to arrive in June, and has been again quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing weak, on a moderate business, mostly on export account. The bulk of the trade for early delivery has been in prime No. 1 Minnesota and No. 2 North-west and Chicago, afloat. Winter Wheat has been depressed and unsettled, with little demand noted, either for shipment or milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,500 bushels, at $1 19@$1 23 for No. 1 Spring, nearly all at $1 23 for prime Minnesota, afloat, for export; $1 15 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, part to arrive next week; $1 14 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 12 for No. 2 Chicago do., in store; $1 10@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 35@$1 38 for White Western, with 8,000 bushels choice Michigan sold at $1 38 for milling, and $1 28@$1 35 (nominally) for Red and Amber Western....For forward delivery there has been less demand noted, with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, for June, quoted as offering at $1 13½, at which rate 8,000 bushels were reported sold. Also, a contract for another load, same option, reported as settled on the same basis....New Corn has again declined 1c. a bushel, on a comparatively free offering, partly to arrive, and a less active demand, partly for export. The stronger range of ocean freights has been against the outward movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels at 72c.@80c. for very poor to choice New Mixed Western, mostly at 73c.@74c. for steamer grades, and 77c.@78c. for sailing vessel do., closing at 73c. for about fair steamer grades, 78c. for prime new do., in store, 76c.@80c. for new Yellow Western....Old Corn dull and nominal....Rye inactive; 1,000 bushels State sold at $1 10....Barley essentially unchanged....Barley-malt quiet at former rates; sales, 600 bushels four-rowed State at $1 47½, cash....Oats have been in better demand and held with more firmness, with sales reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 71c.@73½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 73c. for Toledo, with 73c. bid and up to 75c. asked for prime Chicago, afloat, 75c.@77c. for White Western, and 77½c. for prime White State; and for June delivery, sales were reported of 14,000 bushels prime Mixed Western at 72c., and another boatload (rumored) at 71c., with the latter rate bid at the close....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed in price; 10,000 Texas rumored sold on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 240,500 Hides and 1,206 bales do., against 98,300 Hides and 734 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—A very light demand prevails for most kinds, with prices quoted rather weak. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@35c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@36c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Business in this line has been on a restricted scale. The demand from all sources has been comparatively limited. The offerings of most kinds have been liberal. Prices have been quoted weak within the previous range.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately sought after, with Lake, for early delivery quoted at the close at 23c.@23¼c. ₩ lb.; sales, 250,000 lb....Copper products have been quiet, but quoted steady, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₩ lb....The iron trade shows no improvement. The demand in most instances is confined within the narrowest limits, and the bids generally run very low for full lots. The movements from store are on a very limited scale, as a whole. Scotch Pig-iron is offered with more freedom, and is quoted easier and irregular in price, without leading to any important transactions. Sales 200 tons Coltness, on private terms. American Pig-iron is in more liberal supply. The production gaining on the meagre consumption now in progress, and prices are quoted decidedly weak, and almost wholly nominal for other than small job lots; sales have been reported of 300 tons No. 1 American on private terms. Wrought Scrap-iron has been in very light request, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Iron rails have been in limited demand at about nominal quotations. Sales have been reported of 850 tons on private terms. Manufactured Iron has been generally inactive at previous figures....We quote: Eglinton Pig at $30@$31; Glengarnock, $32@$33; Gart herrie, $32@$33; Coltness, $33@$33 50; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free, and $37@$40, gold, in bond; American Rails, $48@$52, at works and tide-water; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $32@$34, ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$80; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been less sought after at about former prices. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87@$7, and American at $5 95@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been in light demand at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Domestic. Sales, 30 tons Western at quoted rates....American Steel has been quoted nominally steady, but has met with a slow sale....Regulus Antimony has been inactive, but quoted steady at 12⅝c.@12¾c., gold, for foreign, and 12¼c.@12½c. for American. Shot has been in slack request at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb....Tin has been inactive and weak, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Charcoal Plates at $8 62½@$8 75, gold, ₩ box....Straits have been quoted at 18¾c.@19c.; English at 19c.; Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca at 23¼c.@23½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 62½@$9; I. C. Coke, $7@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $7 87½@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25, gold....Zinc has been quoted nominally steady at 8¾c.@9c., gold, but has been comparatively dull.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day and quoted weak, as in our last. An invoice of 356 hhds. Cardenas, of recent receipt, not yet reported as marketed.

NAILS—Continue in fair demand in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull and heavy....Resin very quiet, within the range of from $1 90@$1 95 for Strained to good Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₩ 280 lb. Sales, 500 bbls. Fine on private terms....Tar has been in light demand on the basis of $2 12½@$2 37½ ₩ bbl.; sales, 40 bbls. in pork bbls. reported at $2 87½ ₩ bbl....City Pitch at $2 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quite dull and quoted easier, with merchantable at 33½c.@34c. ₩ gallon; sales, 30 bbls. at 33½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been more sought after, on export account, and quoted decidedly stronger in price. Refined has been quoted at the close for early delivery here at 12⅞c.; and June options at 12⅞c.@13⅛c. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bbls., various May deliveries, at 12½c.@12⅝c.; and 4,000 bbls. at 12⅞c....Refined at Philadelphia, 12¼c.@12⅜c., with sales of 18,000 bbls., June delivery, at 12⅜c.@12½c.@12¾c., closing at 12¾c.; and at Baltimore, 12¼c.@12⅜c., for early delivery, and June 15 at 12½c....Crude in bulk at 6c. for early, and 6⅛c.@6¼c. for June delivery; and in shipping order at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19½c....Naphtha at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and decidedly lower for early delivery on a limited business, with sales reported of 120 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 50@$20 75, closing at $20 40@$20 50, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime wholly nominal. And for forward delivery new Western Mess has been quoted much cheaper, with a fairly active movement reported. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. June options at $20 25@$20 30, closing at $20 25; 2,500 bbls. July, at $20 40@$20 80, closing at $20 40; and 5,250 bbls. August, at $20 55@$21, closing at $20 55 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate request at 9⅜c.@9½c. for City ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet and weak within the previous range; sales, 40 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies, 13@14 lb., at 11½c., and 17,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at about former rates....Bacon dull and heavy in the local market, with 340 bxs City Long Clear, sold in lots, at 12¼c.@12⅜c., chiefly at 12¼c. and Western Short Clear quoted at 12c.; Long Clear nominal. And for Western delivery, 800 bxs. Long Clear and 500 bxs. long and short cut Hams, for export, on private terms....Lard has been further depressed by unfavorable Western advices, and quoted lower, on a very slow trade for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 14⅝c.@14⅝c.; 135 tcs. City do. at 13¾c., with No. 1 City quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; and 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, for prompt shipment, at 14½c.; with Continental stock quoted at 14⅝c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. And for forward delivery, a brisk trade has been reported in Western Steam at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb., closing rather more firmly. Sales, 2,250 tcs. June at 14⅜c.@14⅝c., closing at 14 7-16c.@14½c.; 3,750 tcs. July at 14⅝c.@14¾c., closing at 14 9-16c. bid, and 2,000 tcs. August at 14⅝c.@14¾c., closing at 14⅝c.@14 11-16c. ₩ lb....Also a contract for 250 tcs. June option, changed to to July, at a difference of 1-16 ₩ lb. And for Chicago delivery, 2,000 tcs. for shipment to Liverpool on private terms....Beef steady at the reduced prices quoted in our last. Sales, 125 bbls....Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. sold within the range of $18@$20 for good to choice....Butter has been in fair request and quoted steady, as a rule. New Western of prime quality is yet scarce here. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c., for very good to choice; 28c.@30c., for very choice to very fancy, in small lots; New Western at 14c.@22c. for fair ordinary to very choice. ₩ lb. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese selling to a fair extent, largely for export, but at lower and very irregular prices, with supplies offering with much urgency, especially of other than the finest makes. We quote: New Cheese at 8c.@12½c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 7½c.@10c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 8c.@11c.@11½c. for fair to very choice. And old State Factory nominal within the previous range....Eggs have been comparatively quiet within the range of 15½c.@17½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 16c.@17c. for very good to choice marks ₩ dozen.

RICE—Very moderate transactions have been reported in this line, almost wholly in a jobbing way, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 65@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in comparatively limited demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted nominally steady, with Crude at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, on, however, a dull market.

SKINS—Have been generally quiet, with prices favoring buyers in most instances, Goat having been particularly depressed, under liberal offerings of stock. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 75c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 67½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 64c.; Para, 70c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ₩ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@51c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@32c., currency.

STARCH—Has been in fair demand, with Western quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Patna at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been quoted about steady, with Sicily at $75@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₩ ton, but has been inactive.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining, with a moderate demand noted. Sales, to-day, 300 hhds. about fair to good fair Refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; 200 hhds. St. Croix at 8c.; 300 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8 3-16c.; and 150 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@7⅝c. And last evening, 464 hhds. Refining Cuba at current rates. And of old sales, 1,100 hhds. and 90 bags Refining Cuba were formally made public to-day. Refined Sugars unchanged.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active at former prices. Sales equal to 131,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for good to prime, ₩ lb....Stearine has been quiet to-day, with choice City quoted at 17c. and prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 15¼c. ₩ lb. Sales, 75 tcs. prime Western at 15¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull and unsettled. Sales, 1,600 half-chests Green, and 700 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in very moderate demand, with Arctic quoted at $1 10@$1 15, gold; and South Sea at $1 07½@$1 10, gold, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more freely dealt in, but at lower prices, with sales reported of 450 bbls. at $1 19½, and 50 bbls. at $1 19 ₩ gallon.

WOOL—At auction 550 bales Australian sold at 41½c.@45½c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on berth and charter, continued in good demand at rather firmer and buoyant rates. Provision and Cotton room was also in fairly active request for early use, and quoted strong. Tonnage for Petroleum was held with more confidence, on a reduced offering of accommodation and fair inquiry. Lumber and Deal trade rather tame at late quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Sugar at 25s. 9d. ₩ ton, and 800 bales Cotton (taken a few days since) at 9-32d. ₩ lb., with Grain room quoted at 6¼d. as the best bid for Wheat, with 7d. asked; and, by steam, 260 bales Cotton, mostly at 11-32d. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 8½d. ₩ bushel, 350 bbls. Sugar on private terms, equal to 120 tons Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@37s. 6d., with 35s. quoted as freely bid for early accommodation, and up to 40s. asked, for full lines; 300 pks. Beef on private terms. And, of through freight, from Chicago, by rail and steamer, 2,000 tcs. Lard at 42c. ₩ 100 lb. Also, a British ship, 1,293 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. And from St. John (reported as chartered there) three ships, 1,560, 1,300, and 1,100 tons, and a bark, 497 tons, with Deals, at from 71s. 3d.@75s....For London, by sail, 30 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. ₩ ton; and by steam, 16,000 to 32,000 bushels Grain, (in addition to the 40,000 bushels mentioned in our last,) on the basis of 10d. ₩ 60 lb., vessel yet to arrive. Also, a Norwegian bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 70 tons Provisions, in lots, at 35s., with further offerings of Sugar, in bbls., reported on the basis of 26s. 3d. ₩ ton, at which the last engagements (of some 3,000 bbls.) were made, as already reported by us....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 358 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl. Vessels suited to the Timber trade, for Savannah and Doboy loading, were in more request, and quoted at 37s. 6d.@40s. for Hewn Timber....For Hull, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Sugar at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton; 50 Mowers and Reapers at 20s. ₩ ton, measurement, with Grain room in demand, and quoted at 10d. ₩ bushel asked for Corn....For Bristol Channel, an Italian ship, 865 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, (rumored,) at 5s. ₩ quarter. And from St. John, (chartered there,) a Norwegian bark, 384 tons, with Deals, at 72s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 541 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter, showing an advance of 6d. ₩ quarter on the last preceding charter; an American bark, 654 tons, hence, with Cotton, (privileges extending to the Continent direct, between Havre and Hamburg,) at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; a Norwegian bark, 476 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 5s.@5s. 3d., and two Italian barks, each with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s.@5s. 3d. ₩ quarter....For Dundalk, a bark, with Deals, from St. John (chartered there) at 75s....For Havre, by sail, 300 bales Cotton, reported on private terms. Also, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, on the basis of 1⅛c. ₩ lb....For Bremen or Antwerp, a British ship, 1,019 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, rumored closed some days since, at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl., already mentioned by us, has been formally reported chartered at this rate....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Riga, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For a French Mediterranean port, a British bark, with Timber, from Pensacola, reported at 52s. 6d....For Genoa, direct, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1¼c. ₩ lb....For Yokohama, an American ship, 797 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber from St. John, reported at $9....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, about 3,200 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, within the range of 35c.@45c. ₩ bbl....For Cardenas and orders, a schooner, with Lumber from St. John, reported at $7....For Cardenas or Matanzas, an American bark, 318 tons, and an American brig, 459 tons, hence, with empty Casks at 80c....For Buenos Ayres, some inquiry was noted for tonnage for the Lumber trade, for Savannah loading, on the basis of $18, at which rate the last charter was reported....For Gonaives and back to New-York, a brig, about 1,400 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $1,750 and foreign port charges....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 427 tons, hence, with general cargo, at about 30c., gold, ₩ bbl., and brick, with Logwood, at $5 ₩ ton....For Rosario, a British brig, about 2,600 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $3,750....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $7; a brig, with Salt, from Turk's Island at 10c.; and a schooner, with Oak Timber, from James River, at $5....For New-Bedford, two schooners, with Coal, from Georgetown and Alexandria, (each three voyages,) at $1 55 ₩ ton....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Oak Timber, reported from Chickahominy, at $4....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, and another, with do., from the St. Mary's, at $7....For New-York, a brig and schooner, with salt, from Turk's Island, at 10c.@11c. ₩ bushel; an American schooner, 132 tons, with Mahogany, from a Mexican Gulf port, reported at $1,300, currency; and a bark, with Coal, from Sidney, C. B., at $1 75 ₩ ton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 26—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 17@17¼; do. preferred, 28.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 16¾@17; do. preferred, 27.

3 P. M.—Consols, 94⅛@94¼ for money and the account; Erie Railway shares, 16.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15¼.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £108,000. Erie Railway shares, 15¾; do. preferred, 25.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15@15¼.

FRANKFORT, May 26.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 99⅛.

PARIS, May 26—3 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 64f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 7¾d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 7⅞d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8d. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Beef, 71s. ₩ tierce for New Mess. Cheese, 60s. ₩ cwt. for new American. Lard, 65s.@65s 6d. ₩ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 70s. ₩ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 65s. ₩ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, May 26.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 26.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 96c.@97c.; No. 2 do., 93c., spot; 93⅞c., June; 93⅝c., July; No. 3 do., 90c.; rejected, 85c. Corn in fair demand, unsettled, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63¼c. bid, spot; 63¾c.@63⅞c., June; 68c. bid, July; rejected, 60c. Oats in fair demand, weak, and lower; No. 2 57c. bid, spot; 57¼c. bid, June; 55c., July; rejected, 53. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 20 asked; $1 15 bid, spot; $1, September. Pork active; panicky and lower at $19 40, spot or June; $19 70, July; $19 90@$19 95, August. Lard in fair demand, unsettled, and lower at $14 20@$14 25, spot or June; $14 47½@$14 50, July; $14 70, August. Bulk Meats active and lower; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11c.@11⅛c.; Short Clear do., 11½c., spot or June. Whisky, $1 16 offered; $1 17 asked. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat higher at 94¼c., June; 97⅛c., July. Corn firm at 64⅛c., June; 68¼c., July. Oats higher at 58¼c., June. Pork and Lard easier. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Petroleum firmer at 12⅛c.@12¼c., spot and early June, for Refined; 9c. for Crude. Clover-seed nominal; Timothy, $2 62½; Flax-seed, $1 80. Flour dull; downward tendency; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $6 25@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8 25. Wheat declining; Red, $1 35@$1 37; Amber, $1 38@$1 41; White, $1 50. Rye, $1 10. Corn unsettled and declining; Yellow, 80c.; Western Mixed, 79c.@80c. Oats move slowly at 74c.@76c. for White, and 71c.@73c. for Mixed. Whisky firm at $1 22 for Western. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $22; Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c.; Salted Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 24c.@25c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls, Extras, 20c.@22c. Cheese declining; New-York Fancy, 13c.@13½c.; New-York prime, 12c.@12½c.; Western fine, 12c.@13c.; do. prime, 11c.@11½c. Eggs firm and improving; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 18½c.@19c.; Western do., 17½c.@18c.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Flour very quiet, only limited demand; Howard Street and Western Extras, $5@$5 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 36@$1 37; Mixed do., $1 34; No. 1 Western Red $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 34; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 37; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42; do. White, $1 30@$1 35; Western Spring, Red, $1 14. Corn unsettled; Southern White, 83c.@84c.; Southern Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats weaker; Southern, 80c.@83c.; Western White, 73c.; Western Mixed, 70c.@72c. Rye dull, nominally $1 14@$1 18. Hay dull, lower; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions dull and heavy, with downward tendency. Pork nominally $21 50@$22. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c., loose; packed, 9c.@12⅛c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard dull and weak; Refined, 15¾c.; Steam, 15¼c. Butter lower, fair demand; good to fine Western Grass flavored, 24c.@27c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Crude, 5¾c.@5⅞c. Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 22@$1 23.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 131,000 bushels; Corn, 61,500 bushels. Receipts by rail—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal from Interior Points—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Corn, 6¼c.; Wheat 7c. to New-York; shipments light. Flour steady; sales, 650 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers'; $6 50@$7 25 for White; $6 50@$6 75 for Amber; $5 50@$5 75 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat heavy and lower; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 04@$1 05; 23,500 do. at $1 04½. Corn dull and depressed; sales, 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 67c.@68c. Other grain neglected. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 26.—Flour—Stock very small; Superfine, $5 37½@$5 50; Single Extra, $6; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 37½@$7 50; Choice, $7 50@$7 87½. Corn lower at 87c. Oats easier and quiet at 74c.@75c. Bran easier at $1 10. Hay in good supply; prime, $27; choice, $28. Corn-meal, $4 60. Pork—Decline in the West, unsettled market here; nothing doing; repacked nominally $21 25@$21 50; original, $22@$22 50, as to weight. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams dull; choice Sugar-cured, 12½c.@13c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard dull, nominal; Refined Tierce, 15⅞c.; Keg, 16c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, $1 19@$1 20. Sugar quiet; Common, 7¾c.@8c.; Low Fair to fully Fair, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Prime, 9c.; Strictly Prime, 9¼c. Molasses dull, nominal; Common, 40c.@45c.; Fair, 50c.@55c.; Prime to Choice, 58c.@70c. Exchange, New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 65½; Gold, 1 16.

BOSTON, May 26.—Domestic Wool continues in moderate demand, manufacturers buying only as wanted. Prices are about the same as last reported. The receipts from California have been considerable and stocks are beginning to accumulate. San Francisco operators appear to realize the situation this year and are placing their Wool as fast as received. A large portion of the clips will be in the hands of manufacturers before the close of June. Holders are still anxious to close out old stocks of Fleeces, but the demand for fine Wools is quite limited, and prices of this description continue to rule low and unsatisfactory. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 50c.@57c. for Common up to Medium grades; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 48c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 60c.@66c. for Washed, and 42c.@50c. for Unwashed; and Super and X Pulled at 40c.@57c. Choice Eastern and Maine Supers are still in demand. In California Wool the sales have been at 17c.@25c. for Fall, and 25c.@30c. for Spring, with some fancy lots at an advance on the latter rate.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; nominal; Red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn dull at 73c.@74c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Rye quiet and steady at $1 23@$1 25. Barley nominal. Butter dull and declining; choice Western Reserve, 26c.@27c.; choice Central Ohio, 23c.@25c. Pork nominal; $21 25 asked. Lard nominal; Steam, 14¼c.@14½c.; Kettle, 14¾c. Bulk Meats unsettled and irregular; Shoulders sold at 8¼c., closing at 8c. bid; Clear Rib Sides sold at 11¼c.@11⅜c., closing at inside price; Clear held at 11¾c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 15. Live Hogs dull and declining; prices range from $6 50@$7 75; bulk of sales at $7 15@$7 50; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 460.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Flour unsettled; lower to sell; a very small order trade. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2, Red Winter, $1 26½, bid cash; sales at $1 28, delivered this week; $1 27½@$1 28½, June; $1 30@$1 31, July; small lots of Soft No. 2, do. at $1. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 62c.@62½c., cash; 62¾c.@63c., June; 67½c.@69c., July. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 62½c., cash; 62c. bid for fresh. Barley and Rye, nothing done. Whisky dull and low at $1 19; offered at $1 18, at close. Pork lower at $20 75, cash; offered at $20 50, at close. Dry Salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; 1,600 head Hogs; 1,300 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26.—Flour steady; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; sales of 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 16; Extra White Michigan held at $1 35. Corn lower; offered at 83c. Corn-meal, $36 for Bolted, $35 for Unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts $22, Shipstuffs $24, Middlings $27, ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 6c., Peas 6½c., Corn and Rye 5½c., Oats 3⅞c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—9,200 bushels Oats, 849,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—20,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Oats, 6,200 bushels Rye, 2,005,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 26.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; closing firmer; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 26; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23½; Extra do., $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 21¾@$1 22; June, $1 21½; July, $1 23@$1 23½; August, $1 22½; No. 1 Red, $1 24½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 21; July, $1 23; August, $1 22½. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 72c., June, 71½c.; July, 73½c.; August, 75c.; Low Mixed, 70c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 63½c.; White, 66c.; Michigan, 63½c. Freights dull; to Oswego, 4¾c.@5¼c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—42,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—Flour steady at $4 75@$6 50. Wheat—Red, $1 15; Amber, $1 25@$1 27; White, $1 20@$1 30. Oats—Mixed, 68c.; White, 69c. Rye, $1 18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; Kettle, 14¾c.

DETROIT, May 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 25@$1 26; No. 1 White, $1 24½; Amber Michigan, $1 23½. Corn steady at 73c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—Wheat dull and heavy. Rye, $1 60, at Susquehanna depot. Oats very dull at range of 76c.@78c. Corn easy at 84c.@85c. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, May 26.—Cotton quiet and in fair demand; Middling, 14⅝c.@14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 37 bales; exports coastwise, 466 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 12,555 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 647 bales; gross, 905 bales; exports to the Continent, 702 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 80,145 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 154 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 14,497 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 775 bales; sales, 11 bales; stock, 11,807 bales.

GALVESTON, May 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 68 bales; gross, 70 bales; sales 50 bales; stock, 36,656 bales.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

EIGHTH PRACTICE BY THE TEAM—RESULTS OF THE SHOOTING—COL. BODINE MAKES A REMARKABLY HIGH SCORE.

The ninth practice match of the American team took place at Creedmoor yesterday. Seven members arrived at an early hour, and commenced the shooting at 800 yards at 11 A. M. The weather was not as favorable as on the occasion of the previous match. The mirage at the targets was very strong, and a gusty wind blew from the targets to the firing point. Col. Bodine did not make his appearance until 1:30 o'clock, as the marksmen were beginning their scores at 900 yards distance. This rendered it necessary for him to shoot his score at 800 yards at the conclusion of the regular contest at 1,000 yards. He profited by the favorable weather which at that time prevailed, and recorded a score of fourteen "bull's eyes" and one "centre." Following are the scores:

Yards.		Totals.
COL. JOHN BODINE.		
800	[illegible]	59
900	[illegible]	53
1,000	[illegible]	50—162
MAJOR HENRY FULTON.		
800	[illegible]	58
900	[illegible]	42
1,000	[illegible]	58—158
GEN. T. S. DAKIN.		
800	[illegible]	56
900	[illegible]	44
1,000	[illegible]	46—146
COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.		
800	[illegible]	51
900	[illegible]	42
1,000	[illegible]	47—140
L. C. BRUCK.		
800	[illegible]	52
900	[illegible]	42
1,000	[illegible]	45—139
A. V. CANFIELD, JR.		
800	[illegible]	53
900	[illegible]	41
1,000	[illegible]	45—139
GEORGE CROUCH.		
800	[illegible]	53
900	[illegible]	47
1,000	[illegible]	36—136
R. C. COLEMAN.		
800	[illegible]	46
900	[illegible]	44
1,000	[illegible]	39—129
G. W. YALE.		
800	[illegible]	48
900	[illegible]	40
1,000	[illegible]	40—128

At a formal meeting of the team yesterday, it was decided to invite the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, Mr. John H. Bird and Mr. A. Alford to accompany the party to the scene of the international contest this Summer. It is understood that Mayor Hunter has expressed his intention to visit Europe during the Summer.

THE DOCKS.

THE ENGINEER IN CHIEF DIRECTED TO BEGIN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BULKHEAD WALL—CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Dock Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, President Wales in the chair. Among the communications and petitions received was one from the Department of Public Works requesting permission to locate free baths at the foot of Eleventh street, North River, and at the foot of Fifth street, East River. Mr. Hurst, Manager of the National Line, appeared before the board and applied for the renewal of the slip leased by the company. The following preamble and resolution, offered by Commissioner Westervelt, was adopted:

Whereas, The Counsel of the Corporation, under date of March 16, decided that this department has a right to proceed immediately with the work of constructing the bulkhead wall, in accordance with the new plans as adopted, upon the water-front of the North River, between Spring and Barrow streets, even though the present bulkhead, in front of which the proposed improvements are to be built, is claimed as private property: therefore

Resolved, That the Engineer in Chief be and is hereby directed to begin, with the least possible delay, the work of constructing the new bulkhead wall in accordance with the plans adopted, on that portion of the North River water-front between Piers Nos. 47 and 48, and that the work be conducted with as much dispatch as shall be compatible with economy and the proper execution thereof, and to afford every accommodation in his power to the present occupants of the bulkhead in front of which the wall is being built while the work is in progress.

In compliance with a request of the board, the Treasurer, Mr. Westervelt, presented the following condensed statements, showing the amount of cash receipts from all sources, and the amount of all expenditures from the date of the organization of the department, May, 1870, to April 30, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from the Controller of the city of New-York, being proceeds of sale of "dock bonds" issued in accordance with the requisition of the Commissioners of docks	$2,000,000 00
Amount of requisitions of the Commissioners of Docks upon Andrew H. Green, Controller, drawn to cover original bills or vouchers forwarded to the Controller for payment after being certified to by the Commissioners of Docks and officers in charge of the several works	2,619,427 83
Amount received from joint owners of piers and bulkheads in payment for repairs and rebuilding by department of docks	60,258 19
Amount received as interest on deposits	18,655 16
From privilege of dumping refuse building material	1,371 30
Amount received as return premium on insurance	5 19
Amount received from William Schickel on account of rent of portion of premises No. 346 Broadway	1,480 07
Amount received from sale of maps	37 50
Total	$4,701,235 24

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of cash paid into the City Treasury, to the credit of the dock fund	$43,387 83
Amount charged to the expense account	346,413 51
Amount charged to the construction account	4,257,438 90
Amount charged to the contingent fund	53,995 00
Total	$4,701,235 24

In addition to the above, the board, acting in a fiduciary capacity, in accordance with subdivision 7, section 6, chapter 574, Laws of 1871, collected dock and slip rents, fines and penalties, and proceeds of sales of old material, and deposited moneys so received with the Chamberlain, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the City debt, as follows:

Dock and slip rents	$2,257,479 68
Fines and penalties	372 00
Sales of old material	4,339 54
Total	$2,262,191 22

DOCK BONDS.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to issue dock bonds to the amount of	$5,500,000 00
Deposited with the Chamberlain to the credit of the dock fund	46,387 83
Total	$5,546,387 83
Amount of requisitions drawn upon the Controller	$4,619,427 83
Amount remaining with the Finance Department to the credit of the Department of Docks	926,960 00

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

The annual meeting of the American Exchange (Butter and Cheese) was held yesterday, Mr. W. S. Fairfield, President, presiding. In delivering the annual address he congratulated the members on the progress which had been made during the past year, and referred to the action recently taken by which the nature of the exchange had been changed to the end of making the institution more general in its character, so as to meet the requirements of all who are engaged in mercantile pursuits. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on May 1 of $271 92. The Nominating Committee reported the following ticket for the annual election of officers, to serve the next year: President, W. S. Fairfield; First Vice President, J. D. Hunter; Second Vice President, J. C. De La Vergne; Third Vice President, William Halbert; Fourth Vice President, R. F. Austin; Treasurer, D. B. Halstead; Executive Committee, T. H. Newman, A. Vanderbogert, T. K. Egbert, W. Belt, J. H. Kemp, J. W. Doremus, F. H. Doremus, G. F. Gantz, and S. D. Morrison.

ACCIDENT TO A SOUND STEAMER.

Much uneasiness was created yesterday morning in this City by a rumor which was extensively circulated to the effect that the City of Hartford had been wrecked during the night on the Sound, while on her trip from Hartford to this City. The rumor gained currency from the fact that the boat did not reach her pier at Peck slip in due time. The arrival of the Seawanhaka, however, about 11 o'clock, with the passengers and freight of the City of Hartford, removed all apprehensions. It was found that the Hartford had been disabled about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, while off New-Haven, that there was a crack in the cross-bar at the head of the piston. Owing to this accident to the steamer it was deemed advisable to reduce the pressure of the steam to nine or ten pounds. As a head tide was running yesterday morning when the steamer reached Hell Gate, by advice of the pilot the passengers and freight were transferred to the Seawanhaka, and the City of Hartford was safely brought to her pier in the afternoon.

THE OFF-SHORE PILOTAGE LAW.

The compromise bill agreed upon by the Ship-owners' Association and the Sandy Hook pilots, passed the Senate at Albany as agreed upon, and while before the Assembly was amended so as to allow one-fifth additional fees for off-shore pilotage, instead of one-tenth, as agreed upon in the compromise. To this the Senate at first refused to agree, but after a Conference Committee had been appointed and reported, the bill was passed with the amendment. Awaiting the Governor's signature it was discovered that the bill had been so worded that the one-fifth additional fee was "according to the law of 1853," and not the present rates, so that the fees for off-shore pilotage would be actually less than at present. The bill is therefore not to be signed, and the law is to remain as determined by the recent decision in the Court of Appeals.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 26, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the four-story English basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.6 by 103.3, No. 213 East Thirteenth street, north side, 443.6 feet west of Second avenue, for $13,500, to James Laird. The only other sale made was one by E. H. Ludlow & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of a small two-story frame house, with plot 100 by 100, on Inwood street, north side, 150 feet west of F street, for $6,000, the property being bought by R. C. Coombe, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining legal auctions noticed to take place were postponed as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett of property on West Forty-first street, west of Seventh avenue—adjourned to June 2; sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of a house and lot on West Thirty-ninth street, west of Tenth avenue—adjourned to June 8; sale by R. V. Harnett of of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Seventy-fifth street—adjourned to June 9; and sale by James M. Miller of ten lots on Second avenue, east side, being the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, with plot in rear—adjourned to June 13.

The country residence located at Annodale, Staten Island, billed for sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Son, was withdrawn, no bids having been received.

R. B. Merrill & Co., No. 1,284 Broadway, report having recently effected by private contract the following sales:

One four-story brown-stone front house, No. 52 West Fifty-fifth street, $35,000; one three-story brown-stone front house, No. 152 West Thirty-second street, $11,250; one five-story brown-stone front house, No. 126 Madison avenue, $32,500; one four-story brown-stone front house, No 240 West Fifty-sixth street, $28,000; one four-story brick house, No. 39 West Thirty-third street, $31,250; one five-story brown-stone front, No. 342 Sixth avenue, $55,000; one three-story brown-stone front house, Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, $24,500, and one four-story brown-stone house, (C. C. leasehold,) No. 14 West Forty-ninth street, $35,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as noticed are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executor's sale to close estate of Catharine Wilkins, deceased, of the premises Nos. 59½, 61, and 63 Mulberry street, north side, 96.3 feet west of Bayard street, embracing a plot 65 by 112.4 by 69 by 106.10, with three houses thereon, two in front, one in rear. Also, Trustee's sale, to close estate of James Boorman, deceased, of seventy-six acres of land located at Scarborough, on the Hudson River, the next station below Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. The property is as choice as any on the river, admirably located, and will be sold in plots, while the sale is announced as peremptory. For those desiring a building site in the country near New-York, no better opportunity for a purchase has been for some time presented.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, executor's sale, to close estate of John H. McCann, deceased, of the two four-story and basement brick houses, with lease of lots, 14.8 by 98.9, Nos. 305½ and 307 West Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. The leases expire in 1885, have one renewal for twenty-one years, and the present ground rent per lot is $113 per annum. The houses rent at the rate of $1,500 per year. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 20 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, west side, 22.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 150 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee of one house, with lease of lot 23 by 101.9, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 77 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 19 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 350 feet west of the Public Drive.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, 50 by 50, one stable and plot, 75 by 129.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at the Court-house, at 12 M., Supreme Court partition sale, E. L. Lowe, Esq., Referee, of fifty-five valuable Brooklyn lots, situate respectively on Franklin avenue, Crown, Carroll, President, Union, and DeGraw streets; also, 350 building lots, located in the town of New-Utrecht, between Third and Fifth avenues, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. This sale should attract attention, for the property is at present valuable, and for the future promises excellent returns as an investment.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in Brooklyn, at the Court-house, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 80, on Sixteenth street, west side, 80 feet south of Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story English basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 213 East 13th st., n. s., 443.6 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 16.7x103.3	$13,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story frame house and plot, Inwood st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of F st., plot 100x100	$6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 25.

Boulevard, w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 115th st., 25x75; J. J. Macklin to W. H. Allen, ½ part	$4,000
Chestnut st., e. s. No. 26, 20.1x44.10 ft. to n. w. s. New-Bowery, thence n. e. 35.4 ft., thence w. 69.10 ft.; Catharine Barrett, widow, to Bridget Barrett	7,000
21st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x98.9, leasehold; E. H. Hobbs, Referee, to D. Moore and H. R. Stevens	7,500
34th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9, Executors; A. Smith to J. Murphy	10,000
48th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Mary McBride to Jane, wife of S. Cameron	8,000
51st st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.5; W. Knight to Letitia M., wife of J. A. Striker	30,500
53d st., s. s., 156.4 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.8x100.5; J. W. Stevens to Elizabeth F., wife of E. H. Schlamovitz	25,000
55th st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.9x100.5; E. D. Gale, Referee, to J. D. Welch	15,300
98th st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; C. H. Hildreth, Referee, to Eliza M. H., wife of J. H. B. Ellsworth, unpaid taxes, &c	800
119th st., n. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x75.7; A. Roe to W. H. Allen	7,000
Central av., n. w. corner Moshula av., 200x72.6, being 75-100 acre, Yonkers; Sarah A. Redmond to J. Redmond	1,400
Madison av., n. w. corner 64th st., 100.5x95; Susan Bevier, widow, to A. C. Kingsland	90,000
1st av., w. s., 67.9 ft. n. of 122d st., 24x75; F. Kirchner and M. F. O'Neill to L. Bayer	16,000
1st av., w. s., 91.9 ft. n. of 122d st., 24x80; plot on rear, 91.9 ft. n. of 122d st., 9.2x20; F. Kirchner and M. F. O'Neill to A. B. Woodruff	16,000
9th av., n. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 63d st., 25x100; J. J. Potter to W. H. Potter	12,585

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 799, part of store, 5 years, per year	$2,700
3d av., No. 261, s. e. corner 21st st., 5 years, per year	2,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH Railroad (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) will be running to Long Branch June 15, thus giving frequent and superior access by all rail in addition to the Sandy Hook route. For the renting of cottages early application should be made to F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, where catalogues of cottages can be had.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITHIN 200 FEET of Broadway, No. 25 East 21st st., five-story (70 feet deep on each story) brown-stone basement house in complete order, suitable for boarding or bachelor's apartments, being quite near the Union Club. Owner at No. 133 5th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY-built, planned, finished, and located large high-stoop dwelling on Madison av., north-east corner 54th st.; price or rent low. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND dining-room extension, near 5th av. and St. Thomas' Church; price very low; also medium-size house, same locality. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STOCK FARMS OF NOT LESS THAN ONE quarter mile on George Grant's Victoria Estate, Kansas, for sale on favorable terms to those possessing sufficient capital to make a fair start. Natural grazing the year round. Profits on stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum. Climate unsurpassed. Society unexceptionable. Mr. Grant's colony (over 500 square miles) the largest and most successful in America. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen, who have visited the estate or have sons and relatives settled upon it.

JOHN C. GUNTHER, Esq., No. 504 Broadway.
GEORGE MOLLER, Esq., No. 98 Wall st.
PETER MOLLER, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel.
THOS. R. CLARK, Esq., No. 690 Broadway.

For circulars apply to GEO. GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., or T. R. CLARK, No. 696 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO a private family, on the banks of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; grounds about forty acres; mansion large; rooms numerous—(drawing-room, dining-room, boudoir, library, reception-room, billiard-room, large butler's pantry, wide hall conservatory, &c., on parlor floor)—large river front, boat and bathing-house, macadamized roads and walks, lawn sloping to the water edge, many and choice shades, abundance of fruits, both out and under glass; stables, coach-house, lodge, laundry, &c., &c.; water-works complete for house and out-buildings; gas throughout the mansion; rent, completely furnished, $5,000 for the season. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres, in Princeton, N. J., near colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all under-drained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial double two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, woodhouse, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York.—For sale or exchange for City property only, a large mansion, situated in eleven acres of ground, beautifully laid out, containing fruit and shade trees in abundance, stabling, ice-house, &c.; mansion contains twenty-four rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, gas-pipes, &c. If desired will be disposed of with horses, carriages, and furniture. Apply to GEO. MANLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY LOW, AT Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood. Photo's at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A BARGAIN AT TARRYTOWN—TEN MINutes' walk from depot, on Washington st.; about one acre of ground, with a two-story and attic house, containing eight rooms; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, and excellent water; price $6,500; $3,000 can remain. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 8th av., corner 34th st.

AT NYACK—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE; SIX acres; 400 feet river front; fine lawn, shade; all kinds of fruit; spring water; large stable, $600; worth double; also, fine building sites, cheap. Map, photograph, &c., at No. 364 Canal st., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escorlaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.

B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ACHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.
Houses and Lots on
2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,

By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ONE OF THE FINEST FRENCH FLAT HOUSES IN THIS CITY.—On THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock at sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story brown stone house, No. 125 East 85th st., between Park and Lexington avs., in the midst of splendid brown-stone and brick private residences, near the 4th av. rapid-transit station, under Park av.; house replete with modern improvements; sold with handsome Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, &c. For particulars, see handbills at office of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar st.

NEW FRENCH-FLAT HOUSES AT AUCTION.—The two brown-stone-front houses situated on the west side of Lexington av., second and third houses south of 85th st., will be sold positively for cash by Richard V. Harnett, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 27th day of May, at 12 o'clock, under foreclosure sale. Three-fourths of the purchase-money can be had on bond and mortgage, if desired by the purchaser, from an institution. For further information apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 90.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Two lots on south side of 80th st., between 5th and Madison avs., each 25 feet by half the block.
By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers.
Under the direction of EDWARD D. GALE, Referee, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale positive. Sixty per cent. can remain for two years.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

TENTH AVENUE.—One lot, west side, 40 feet south of 99th st. NINETY-NINTH STREET.—One lot, south side, 77.6 feet west of 10th av. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—One lot, north side, 150 feet east of 10th av. ELEVENTH AVENUE, BOULEVARD, AND HILLSIDE AVENUE.—The plot of land fronting on 11th av. Boulevard, through to and fronting on Hillside av., near Ellwood st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Modern house, with every convenience, completely furnished, containing eleven bedrooms; delightfully situated amid fine scenery; thirty acres; a large garden, with abundance of fruit and vegetables; good stabling; ice-house filled; very healthy locality; terms moderate. Apply to CHAS. H. COOK, No. 37 Maiden lane.

AT MOUNTAINVILLE, IN CORNWALL, Orange County, N. Y., two hours from City by the Erie Railway, to let furnished for the season, cottage, ten rooms; garden, ice, carriage-house, stables, &c.; $400. Also, house, eighteen rooms; similar comforts; $800; both three minutes' walk from depot.
JOHN ORR, Mountainville.
Refers to George W. Van Siclen, Esq., No. 99 Nassau st.; W. F. Reynolds, Esq., No. 234 8th av.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON.—TO LET for the Summer—Furnished mansion; convenient to landing; ample grounds, stables, fruits, berries; everything complete; extensive views of river and mountains; one of the finest places at Cornwall. Address Mrs. S. C. GILLIS as above, or inquire of ROMER GILLIS, St. James Hotel, New-York City.

WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—ELEGANTLY furnished, a house with nine rooms, attic and cellar; directly on Saugatuck River; five minutes from depot; good bathing, fishing, and boating; perfectly healthy, and no mosquitoes; rent moderate for the season. Address Box 2,408, New-York Post Office.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—A NEW AND neatly-furnished house to let for the Summer; eight sleeping-rooms, double parlors, large dining-room; every convenience; pleasantly situated on Church st. Inquire of WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND, No. 109 West 38th st., from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET FOR THE YEAR OR SUMMER months or to lease—A country place on Davenport Neck, Westchester County, containing seven acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; water frontage on Long Island Sound; partially furnished house; stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to C. & N. D. LAWTON, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York City.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WOODLAWN Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-PLACE AT MILLburn Hill, N. J., to rent, fully furnished for the season, at a low rent, including a good gardener, two Alderney cows, and over seventy-five chickens. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE; THE FINEST LOcation on Long Island Sound; one hour from town by New-Haven Railway; beautiful views; fine beach and harbor, and perfectly healthy.
WILLETT BRONSON, No. 20 Exchange place.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIRTEEN MILES BY DELAware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from this City; (specialty,) some elegant, fully furnished residences for rent, season or year. Also for sale reasonable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS WELL LIGHTED AND VENtilated apartment, with no dark rooms, to let near the Central Park. Apply to the janitor on the premises, No. 75 West 55th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS to let for three months to a small family; high and cool situation; full view of bay and islands. Address A. LANE, Box No. 1,257 Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

A BELOW COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS—My fine stock of Carriages—my own make—now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by June 15.
CHARLES GRUBE.

CABRIOLET FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP IF applied for at once. Call at private stable, No. 232 West 40th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, on a lease of two or three years, situated between 32d and 42d sts., between Madison and 5th avs., or very near to 5th av., west; must be in complete order. Apply, with number of house, through Box No. 2,018 General Post Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. —A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.
The steamer ARMENIA will on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.
Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

HELEN.
Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 24th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th..7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th.1:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th..1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....2:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st.....6:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus —the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL will, on and after Saturday, May 29, leave VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Guardian, &c., plaintiff, against FRIEDERICKE KOLLE, Christian Kolle, Karoline Strak, John W. Stevens, Calvin Stevens, Plowden Stevens, James McDonnell, George Palmer, William O'Donnell, John H. Edelmeyer, Julius Hilborn, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christian Kolle, John H. Platt, Receiver, John Atkinson, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.) —To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of April, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap29-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES JAUNCEY and Leonie Jauncey, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY and Alice Jane Jauncey, his wife, William J. Cruger, Eugene Cruger, James P. Cruger, and John H. Screven, as Guardian of the estate of Mary H. Screven, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.— To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 35 William street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 31, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
ap29-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway and 75 Chatham st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.— Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; best references given and required. Call for three days.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in this superior airy location at Summer prices; also, table board.
JOHN. P. WORSTELL.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor, three rooms en suite, together or separately; also third floor, hall room; superior board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 87 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, entire second floor to party of gentlemen wishing a good home. M. STUART, Harlem Post Office, New-York City.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE HANDSOME SUITE of apartments, and private table if preferred; also other desirable rooms. Summer prices and liberal arrangements to a permanent party.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; first class in every particular.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT board, to let—No. 44 East 9th street, west of Broadway; every attention given to comfort; terms below hotel prices for the Summer.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a handsome second floor and several other single rooms; reference.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE AND WELL-furnished rooms to let, with board; also, hall rooms.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nice rooms, with first-class board and attendance. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

TO LET—FURNISHED—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, with or without board. No. 119 Leroy st.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR; ALSO, two suites front, with baths; breakfast if desired.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED AT ENGLEWOOD OR NYACK.—Two large connecting rooms, for gentleman, wife, child, infant, and nurse. Address Post Office Box No. 5,606, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO rooms, in a private family or small boarding-house, for a small family; Orange Mountain-side preferred. Address K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW MORE boarders at the Glen Farm House, near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., one mile from depot, one hour by rail from Jersey City. The house contains all modern improvements, excellent beds, handsomely-furnished rooms; extraordinarily healthy; romantic; shade, boating, bathing, fruit, vegetables, pure milk, fresh eggs; liberal arrangements made with those engaging for the 1st of June. Address J. A. G., Box No. 3,849 New-York Post Office.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for select parties at a private residence; large airy rooms, wide piazzas, extensive grounds, splendid shade, no musquitoes, no chills and fever; one hour from New-York to Coscob, all trains stop; ten minutes from depot; carriages in waiting at all trains; references required. Parties can be seen to-day, at parlor No. 45 Grand Union Hotel, from 1 to 6 P. M., or address Holly Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, with two children, aged five and two and a half years, and nurse, board in country for Summer, within one hour and a half of City, in a private family with few or no other boarders. Requisites are high, cool, and healthful location, free from mosquitoes, ample grounds well shaded, and noon-day dinner. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address A., Post Office Box No. 1,466, New-York.

COTTAGES AND BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The cottages are pleasantly situated in front of Columbia Hall; grounds spacious; families or guests wanting a cottage or Summer board will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For particulars address the proprietor, HENRY HULL.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE MILES FROM Washingtonville Station; large shaded yard; extensive piazza, healty location, airy rooms, good table; terms, $8 per week. Address Box No. 123 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARD ON CLAK'S Hill, Stamford, Conn.; location healthy and pleasant; good stable accommodation. For particulars, address ORLO BURT.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES BISHOP and JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: At Jersey City, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Bishop, in the County of Middlesex, and James A. Williamson, in the County of Hudson, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of creditors by the District Court of said district. FRANCIS S. LATHROP, Assignee, (care of Muirheid & McGee,) No. 1 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.
To all whom it may concern. my13-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1875. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES W. BARTON and WILLIAM C. SPENCER, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
my27-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1875. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. SPALDING, of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my20-1aw3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next. —Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.— Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:50; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to D. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.
J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
MR. P. S. GILMORE..............Director
Sale of box tickets for the opening performances Commences this WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock at the box office at the Madison avenue entrance.

This beautiful garden will positively be thrown open to the public
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29.
Doors open at 7:30.
Concert by
GILMORE'S BAND
OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Commences at 8 o'clock.
The inaugural programme will be as follows:

1. Dedicatory—National air, "The Star-spangled Banner."
2. Overture, "Oberon"..............Weber
3. Concert Waltz—the Cornet..............Launer
4. Grand selection, gems of operas..............Meyerbeer
(Introducing solos by Arbuckle, Kegel, and Letsch.)
5. Overture, "Tannhauser"..............Wagner
6. Solo for cornet, "The Carnival"..............Paganini
Introducing the most difficult variations (new) ever written on this favorite theme for the cornet.
Performed by Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
7. Concert waltz, "Wiener Wald."..............Strauss
8. Grand fantasie, "Il Profeta."..............Meyerbeer
9. Pot pourri, "La Fille de Madame Angot."..............Lecoq
10. Song, "Ye Merry Birds."..............Gumbert
11. March..............Gilmore

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
SATURDAY, JUNE 5, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF EACH WEEK A SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES NO LADY ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENTLEMAN.

Ample arrangements have been made for preserving good order in the Garden, and the management pledge themselves that it shall be at all times and in all respects as perfect in the matter of decorum and propriety as it is in its floral adornments.

The Restaurant will be supplied by and will be under the charge of Messrs. MITCHELL & KINSLER, of the Hotel Brunswick.

Admission	50 cents
Private boxes	$1 extra

The grand entrances to the Garden are on Madison av. and 4th av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRIDAY, MAY 28, L. F. HARRISON'S LAST GRAND POPULAR CONCERT THIS SEASON.

ARTISTS.

Miss M. Hoffman	Soprano.
Mrs. A. J. Goodrich	Soprano.
Miss Anna Darsdil	Contralto.
Miss S. F. Heilbron	Pianist.
Signor G. Tagliapietra.	
Mr. R. S. Glover	Tenor.
Mr. Howard Paul	Tenor.
Mr. T. Bartleman	Basso.
Mr. E. Mollenhauer	Violin.
Mr. F. Bergner	Cello.
QUARTET OF VIOLONCELLOS.	
Mr. B. C. Bent	Cornet.
Mr. A. H. Pease	Pianist.
Mr. W. F. Mills	Pianist.
Mr. William Berge	Organist.
Mr. Anthony Reiff	Conductor.
Mr. G. Operti	Conductor.
Mr. H. Glover	Conductor.
Mr. Max Maretzek	Conductor.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, to be had at the usual places.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
TO LET.
Apply to F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x98 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.
Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.
Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J.,
on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.
D. S. HAMMOND.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. Open June 1. Plans and one of the proprietors at the Grand Union Hotel, 4th av., and 42d st., N. Y. Terms reduced for June. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., twenty minutes' drive from depot; one and one-half hour by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living.
A few desirable rooms, also a furnished cottage, with board, can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

CASCADE HOTEL, ON THE HUDSON, AT Highland Falls, New-York, near West Point Military Academy.—Situation unsurpassed; extensive views of river and mountains; house newly and elegantly furnished; terms, $3 50 a day; accommodations for horses and carriages. Applications for rooms as above, or to E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

AT PERTH AMBOY.—BAY VIEW HOUSE ON the banks of the Raritan Bay, is fitting up, and will open by the 2d of June for first-class boarders; house under the management of L. HORNED; good bathing and fishing; twelve trains a day to New-York; terms moderate. Address P. PETERSON, corner Broad and Water sts., Perth Amboy, N. J.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery; reasonable prices. C. H. & C. G. MURRAY, Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE ORANGE COUNTY—Opens June 1; fifty miles from New-York. For particulars, address DAVISON & CO., No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 17.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD.
RYE, N. Y.
Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

HILLSIDE HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests by the former proprietor of the Mount Prospect House; good stabling and billiard-room.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., 35 minutes from Liberty st.—Open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay for the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?
For full list of places, prices and accommodations. See HOME JOURNAL; just out.

AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—PAVILION HOTEL, thoroughly renovated, will be opened about 15th June. Terms moderate. SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MORRIS AND RIGNOLD.
JARRETT & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers
SPECIAL NOTE.—The present is positively the LAST WEEK of Mr. RIGNOLD.

TWO REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES.
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
the distinguished American actress, and
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
the eminent English player,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
of this week, appearing, each in a piece of great attractiveness, Miss MORRIS for the FIRST TIME before a Metropolitan audience in the title character of
JANE SHORE,
Nicholas Rowe's famed tragic play of five acts, supported by the entire great company of Booth's Theatre.
MR. RIGNOLD,
in Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of two acts,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
giving his very popular, dashing impersonation of the character of
WILLIAM.

*** To facilitate the sale of RESERVED PLACES the Box Office will be open CONTINUOUSLY every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** NEXT MONDAY, May 31, CAMILLE, in which Miss CLARA MORRIS and Mr. CHARLES THORNE, Jr., will appear.

*** WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MONTAGUE.
MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT.
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 1.

*** Mr. MONTAGUE makes public and grateful acknowledgment of the generous action of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, Manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER, of the Union Square Theatre, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and of Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER in giving cheerful and courteous indorsement to the kind volunteering by their several artists who are to appear in his benefit performance. To all participants he offers his best thanks.

*** It is respectfully asked that the audience occupy their seats at ONE o'clock, as Mr. BOUCICAULT is obliged to return to Philadelphia to play there in the evening.

THE BILL.

FIRST—One act of THE SHAUGHRAUN, with its great original cast, including Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, the brilliant dramatic author and distinguished actor, who leaves Philadelphia for the kindly purpose of aiding on this special occasion, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. LEONARD, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON, Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. Also Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Mme. PONISI, Miss BAKER, of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, &c.

SECOND—For the first time in America, Clement Scott's capital one act drama, TEARS, IDLE TEARS, in which Mr. Montague appeared beyond 200 times in England. The cast is to include Mrs. ROUSBY, (who kindly left Baltimore for the especial purpose of aiding on this occasion,) Miss MARY WELLS, Miss BARTLETT, Mr. JOHN W. CARROLL, Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND, and Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.

THIRD—"CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE"— Mrs. ROUSBY.

FOURTH—LONDON ASSURANCE, (1st, 2d, and 3d acts,) in which Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING, Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND, Mr. MONTAGUE, &c., appear.

THE SALE OF SEATS IS NOW PROGRESSING.

*** Box office open from 8 A. M. In consideration of the extraordinary nature of the attractions the following

PRICES

will prevail:

Orchestra floor and balcony	$2 00
Other reserved places	1 50
General admission	1 00

LYCEUM THEATRE. OPERA BOUFFE.
LAST NIGHT OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
TO-NIGHT, last performance of
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
with its entirely new scenery, splendid mise-en-scene, and original perfect cast, including
Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original creation, Giroflé-Girofla.
TO-MORROW EVENING, May 28, complimentary benefit to Mr. FRITZ HIRSCHY, (box book keeper.)
La Fille de Mme. Angot, 2d Act. Barbe Bleue, 3d Act. And first performance in America of an entirely new opera bouffe by Offenbach, entitled
BAGATELLE.
SATURDAY—Last French Opera Bouffe Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.
NEXT WEEK—FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
(In consequence of departure for England June 5.)
Farewell engagement in America of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE AND HER
RENOWNED ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MONDAY, May 31, CHILPERIC.
TUESDAY, June 1, MME. L'ARCHIDUC.
WEDNESDAY, June 2, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THURSDAY, June 3, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, BENEFIT OF MISS SOLDENE and her last appearance in America.
POPULAR PRICES—$1 50, $1, 75c. and 50c.
Sale of seats commences this morning.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

THE ANNUAL RECEPTION OF THE SHELtering Arms will be held at the Institution, 129th st. and 10th av., on THURSDAY, May 27, from 12 until 5 o'clock. Tables of fancy articles and refreshments will be provided by the Ladies' Association.
The Annual Report will be read and addresses delivered by several prominent clergymen. Among the exercises will be a Spelling Match, and Recitations by the children. Friends of the Institution are cordially invited to be present.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Glorious success of DONALD McKAY and his band of Warm Spring Indians, Squaws. CHARLES YOUNG, Ventriloquist, Denier Troupe, and HARRY BROWN, Comique. MAD AS A MARCH HARE and LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS. Matinée Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*
To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, at hour suiting; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons taught privately; ladies' department.

HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Miss E. WHEELER,
Stratford, Conn.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY of experience and education would educate and take charge of one or more children, or as chaperone to young ladies; references. Address Mrs. S., No. 28 Lafayette st., Newark, N. J.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

TO AN ABLE, WELL-EXPERIENCED teacher, who commands a capital of $4,000, is offered the opportunity to take possession of a well-established, first-class school. Those who reflect may leave their address under chiff. L. B., No. 101, at the office of the New-York *Times*.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS. NOUVEAUTES.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, from the celebrated fabrics of Bonnet, Ponson, &c.; the very first novelties of FANCY SILKS; INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACES, LINGERIE,
CONFECTIONS for LADIES,
FURS, COTTON and THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG
BONANZA.
HOUSES CROWDED!!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!!
19TH BONANZA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30,
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
157TH TO 164TH TIME
of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the
LAST PERFORMANCES,
as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 29, at 1:30. Twenty-fifth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured in advance for any of the remaining performances.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............Mr. A. M. PALMER
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
BENEFIT OF MR. McKEE RANKIN,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 1, 1875, at 1:30 P. M.,
For which the following
ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED TALENT
Have kindly volunteered:
Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss KITTY BLANCHARD,
Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. C. H. VANDENHOFF,
(His first appearance in five years,)
Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. THOMAS E. MORRIS,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. W. J. COGSWELL, and Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
Who will appear
IN A BILL OF EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH.
Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats on FRIDAY MORNING, the 28th inst.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
SATURDAY, May 29,
The original and only
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
Organized Feb. 23, 1857, at Mechanics' Hall,
No. 472 Broadway, New-York.
The BRYANT BROTHERS { Jerry Bryant, Dan. Bryant, Neil Bryant, } Proprietors.
This monster Minstrel Band of the World, is under the management of the sole surviving brother,
NEIL BRYANT,
and includes the following well known artists:

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Mr. DAVE REED,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	DELEHANTY and HENGLER,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Mr. E. M. HALL,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	WALTERS and MORTON,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	BILLY BARRY,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Master MARTIN.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	The talented actor and composer, W. H. BROCKWAY.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	

And Mr. NEIL BRYANT, who on this occasion will positively appear after an absence from the stage for many years.
REMEMBER, SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Popular prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Old times.
Seats secured at Union Place Hotel; on and after Wednesday, at the box-office of the Academy.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
Also, SATURDAY MATINEE,
in compliance with general desire, will be repeated Lord Lytton's charming love story of the
LADY
OF
LYONS,
with its fine scenery and excellent cast, including:

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	COL. DAMAS
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	M. DESCHAPPELLES
Mr. J. B. POLK	as	M. GLAVIS
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	M. BEAUSEANT
Mr. G. B. BROWNE	as	THE LANDLORD
Mr. EDWIN	as	GASPAR
Miss ADA DYAS	as	PAULINE DESCHAPPELLES
Mme. PONISI	as	MME. DESCHAPPELLES
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON	as	WIDOW MELNOTTE

Thus winding up one of
THE MOST BRILLIANT SEASONS ON RECORD.

THE SUMMER SEASON
at this theatre will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
by the production, for the first time, of a new and original local sensational play of powerful interest, in which the celebrated specialty artists,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
will appear in characters written expressly for them.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Enthusiastic English version of Lecocq's brilliant opera bouffe,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
By a phenomenal cast of artists of extraordinary professional efficiency, with all the dash and mirth of the French, tempered with native wit and refinement. Frequent and
EMPHATIC APPLAUSE
denotes the greatest success of the season. Delicate painted scenery, by Mr. Matt. Morgan. A complete orchestra and powerful chorus. Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Popular prices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 641 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..............Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Filled to repletion with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
The theatre to which our best citizens bring their
WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE,
WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING.
Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT AND RECITATIONS.
PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH,
23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 27,
By Prof. J. H. MUNSEY, assisted by the Choir; Prof. J. JAY WATSON, Violinist; Miss A. WATSON, Pianist; Miss K. STARK and E. O. JEPSON, Soloists, and others. Admission, 50 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF the HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN will take place on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at The Home, Staten Island. Brighton boat leaves at 10:30 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GOOD CABINET ORGAN WANTED FOR a small church in the country. Give maker's name, with full description, names of stops, and lowest cash price. Address L. W. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.—A meeting of the association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., for the transaction of general business, particularly having reference to our visit to Boston on the 16th June; reports of committees will be received, and details of the excursion arranged. The Paymaster will be ready to deliver the tickets for the trip to the members at this meeting. The Commandant would respectfully ask for full attendance.
The Board of Management will meet at 7:30 o'clock.
On Thursday evening, June 10, all members who are uniformed, and those who may not at that date have obtained uniforms, but intend to do so, and join the proposed visit to Boston, will assemble at the STATE ARSENAL, corner 35th st. and 7th av., at 8 o'clock, for instruction and practice in marching drill.
Commandants of companies will be required to report at this drill meeting the number they expect to parade.
All members of the association who desire to go, but who are not uniformed, are requested to be present and take their tickets, which will entitle them to all the benefits of the trip.—By order,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between DAVID ALLERTON, ARCHIBALD M. ALLERTON, and JOHN B. DUTCHER, under the firm name of ALLERTONS & DUTCHER, is dissolved this 10th day of May, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said DAVID ALLERTON, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.
A. M. ALLERTON,
DAVID ALLERTON,
JOHN B. DUTCHER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership hereto existing between Messrs. OAKEY & JONES, architects, has this day been dissolved, Mr. OAKEY being authorized to liquidate all outstanding debts.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.
ALEX. F. OAKEY.
BASSETT JONES.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

IMAGINARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS—CONTINGENCIES OF AN OUTBREAK—PARLIAMENT—THE NEW COPYRIGHT MOVEMENT—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15, 1875.

It is impossible to imagine anything more childish and absurd than the sort of superstitious importance which, on this side of the world, has been generally attached to the recent meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Russia. One day we are told that their Imperial Majesties are going to meet and talk over matters, and determine off-hand whether there is to be war or peace, and there is a great panic. A day or two after, it is solemnly announced that the Emperors have settled it, and that there is to be peace; and all at once the skies clear and the panic subsides. What can be more foolish than this? In the first place, it is quite certain that the essential points of the compact, whatever it may be, between the two countries, were arranged before the monarchs had their interview; and in the next place, if there was, at the first, any grounds for alarm, those grounds remain untouched. To me it seems simply incredible how anybody with the smallest gift of reasoning faculty could have supposed that, if there had been really any intention of immediate war, the Emperors would have been foolish enough to give warning to their opponents to make ready for it; and, on the other hand, it is equally amazing that any one should be foolish enough to fancy that the slightest reliance is to be placed on the pacific declarations which have been made. When a burglar has made up his mind to break into a house, he does not usually knock at the door and politely put the inmates on their guard by an intimation of his design. On the contrary, it would be much more natural to find him trying to allay any suspicions that might have been aroused, and to encourage the belief that there was really nothing to be feared, and no necessity for any precautions. When hostilities are impending, there is usually a hypocritical competition between the expectant combatants as to which shall appear to be the more pacific, and as if forced into war against its will, and if Germany has any notion of picking a quarrel with France or Austria, this would be a very likely course to take for the sake of avoiding the moral obloquy which even Czars and Emperors nowadays do not dare altogether to defy. Another thing is, that although Emperors are still very powerful folk in their way, and have, no doubt, still a good deal of personal authority, yet they are mere straws on the surface of the tide when national instincts and passions come into play, and can then no more enforce peace or restrain war than they can call out the sunshine or quell a tempest.

THE CONTINGENCIES OF A WAR.

Everybody can see why a great European war is to be feared, and the events on which its happening depends are only to a very small extent under the control of individuals of any rank. It is known that France will assuredly not sit down under her defeats, and that the instant she feels strong enough and sees a good chance she will take her revenge; and it is also known that Germany is perfectly aware of this, and is anxious to precipitate the inevitable conflict while she is still powerful and France comparatively weak. Under such circumstances, whatever Emperors may think or say, there must be chronic danger of war in Europe, and any casual spark may, at almost any moment, enkindle the conflagration. It is idle to cry peace when there is clearly an accumulation of all the elements of war only waiting a touch to set them in commotion. Whether there will be war soon or not does not depend merely on the amount of provocation which France may offer, or on the appearances of provocation which may be trumped up against her, but on the fears and hopes of other powers. For the moment, Germany and Russia are the masters of the Continent; but they both know well that their time is short, and that they must make hay while the sun lasts, or run a great risk of getting it spoiled. When France is ready to fight, she will be a useful ally for any power which has accounts to settle with Germany; and it is clearly the object of Germany to get things set right in Europe after her own ideas, while she is at the height of her predominance and can reckon upon the co-operation of Russia. Those who understand what lies below the surface have not failed to discern that, in so far as there was any menace in the meeting of the two Emperors, it was directed for the moment even more against Austria than France. There is no reason to suppose that the Emperor of Russia was not perfectly sincere in saying that he hoped for peace; but that means peace on his own conditions, and there can be little doubt that the true interpretation of the interview is, that it conveys a general caution to whom it may concern that Germany and Russia are perpectly at one, and prepared to act together, and that, therefore, other powers had better stand aside and let the new holy alliance have its way. It is needless to say that England is included in this benevolent warning, and that the Eastern question may be again expected to be reopened, in one way or another. It is also probable that the Belgian difficulty is by no means at an end. Belgium is now the chief camp of the Ultramontanes, and the German Government has apparently got the idea that the Belgians may be persuaded to throw over the clerical Ministry, who act as the delegates of Rome, for the sake of cultivating the protection of Germany.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons rose for the Whitsuntide holidays on Thursday, but the House of Lords, which usually jumps at any chance of an off-day, for some mysterious reason sat another night. It can hardly have been for the sake of finishing the Irish Peace Preservation act, as it has still to receive the royal assent before it becomes law; and there was no other business before the House. It is suspected, therefore, that it must have been the new passion for industry which has suddenly seized the Peers that has produced this extraordinary devotion to legislative labors. It has, indeed, been noticed that all through the session the usually deserted benches of the upper house have been much better filled than usual, and that the House has shown an energy and zeal of which it was not before suspected. This is probably due to the influence of the Marquis of Salisbury, who has very high ideas of the great part which the nobility ought to play in the government of the country, and has endeavored to stimulate his brother peers to a more active sense of their duty, both to their own order and to their country. There is certainly a great chance for the Lords to outshine the Commons at the present moment, for the latter have perhaps never sunk so low, either in intellectual calibre or in manners, as in the present House. The debates have sunk to the level of a parish vestry, and, indeed, the personal composition of the assembly has been, in a large degree, assimilated to the ordinary parochial type. It is filled with rich local men, who, in the pursuit of commercial gains, have had no time to cultivate their minds, and who look at everything from the lowest point of view. This decline in the intelligence and culture of the House of Commons is not entirely a new symptom, connected with the Conservative reaction. It has been going on for some years, and indicates the general deterioration of the constituencies which may be attributed to the extension of the franchise. It may, perhaps, be logically argued that the House of Commons is now more thoroughly representative of the community at large, but it is certainly a more vulgar and commonplace body.

THE COPYRIGHT MOVEMENT.

The form which has lately been assumed by the literary copyright movement in this country reminds one of Dundreary's story of the tail that tried to wag the dog. The more eminent and respectable class of men of letters have held aloof from an agitation which has been taken up merely as an advertisement by common journeymen and hangers-on of the profession. The impudence of the imposture was amusingly illustrated on Monday last, when Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of *Ginx's Baby*, introduced himself, Miss Braddon, Tom Taylor, Mr. Sala, Mr. Moy Thomas, and one or two others of the same stamp, to Mr. Disraeli, as a representation of "the working literary genius of the country;" and their speeches were a melancholy exhibition of inflated egotism. *Ginx's Baby* had an ephemeral success at a time when socio-political questions were exciting especial interest, but it is a mere clap-trap story, and barren of literary merit. Mr. Tom Taylor is chiefly known as a dramatist who takes his original plays from the French. Miss Braddon is a popular novelist, certainly, but her books are not generally supposed to exercise a very wholesome or refining influence. As for Mr. Moy Thomas, whoever he may be, who sets himself up as the mouthpiece of English literature, nobody ever heard of him before, at least in connection with literature. There can be no doubt that there are many points on which both domestic and international copyright requires to be amended; but this makes it the more unfortunate that the advocacy of the cause should have fallen into such hands.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

It has been suggested that the Duke of Buckingham goes out to the Governorship of Madras in order to dazzle the natives by his magnificent title; but the truth is that he has asked for and obtained the appointment for the sake of helping out his very limited ducal revenues.

THE BESSEMER STEAM-SHIP.

The truth has now come out about the Bessemer, and it appears to be in several respects a hopeless failure. At first it was very much puffed by the newspaper reporters, who were hospitably feasted by the proprietors; but the facts that she was an unmanageable boat and that the swinging saloon was a delusion could not long be concealed. It is said that her habit of running a muck at piers and other harbor constructions is due to an improved steering apparatus of a novel kind, but this is a sort of improvement which would be more appreciated in a battering-ram than in a peaceful passenger ship. It has been suggested that it should be purchased by the Admiralty for the purposes of naval warfare. The probability is that the swinging-saloon will be given up as a bad job. Its weight sinks the vessel too deep in the water, and besides it does not control the worst motions of a tossing sea. There can be no doubt, however, that, apart from what was to have been its chief feature, it is a very commodious and handsomely-decorated boat, and at least superior to the ordinary craft which ply between France and England.

CAPT. BOYTON.

Capt. Boyton has decided to repeat his effort to swim across the Straits on the 28th inst., starting this time from Grisnez, not for Dover, but Folkestone. He will thus escape some of the worst difficulties of the currents, and favorable expectations are entertained of the result of his exploit. At the most, however, it will only prove that a man who has a steamer and crew in special attendance to supply him with refreshments and keep his mind easy, can swim over by the side of it, if he likes, instead of going comfortably to bed on board.

J. H. F.

A BOY MURDERED.

A DELIBERATE HOMICIDE BY A PRIVATE WATCHMAN IN THE NINTH WARD.

The usually quiet Ninth Ward was, last evening, the scene of a deliberate murder by a drunken private watchman named Henry Rex, who resides at No. 244 West Tenth street, and is fifty-three years of age. He has been noted for using his pistol when under the influence of liquor. About two years ago while employed as private watchman in a pork packing house in Morton near Washington street he fired at two citizens who were standing near the building. He was arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island for a month. Of late he has been employed as private watchman for William H. Decker, lumber dealer, at the foot of West Twelfth street. Last night he was drunk, and at 8:20 o'clock was in Twelfth street near the tool-house of the yard. A number of little boys on the opposite side of the street, perceiving Rex's intoxicated condition, began teasing him by calling him "Fritz," running away and returning again. Rex suddenly drew a National revolver and fired four shots. One of the shots took effect in the left temple of John McKenna, aged fourteen, of No. 393 West Twelfth street, killing him instantly. Officer Sullivan, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested Rex and took him to the Charles Street Station, whither the body of the murdered boy was conveyed. Capt. Kennedy asked Rex if he shot the boy, and he answered that he did, and was glad of it. Decker, the employer of Rex, came into the station and attempted to force his way behind the railing, saying he wanted to have Rex discharged from custody. On being ordered to leave by Capt. Kennedy he refused and became very abusive, whereon the Captain promptly locked him up for disorderly conduct. In an interview with Rex, who was drunk, he informed a TIMES reporter last night that the boys threw three stones at him and called him "Fritz," whereupon he fired three shots at them. Coroner Woltman will hold the inquest in the case.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Congressman John B. Dutcher, of Pawling, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Elias D. Bruner, United States Consul at Talcahuano, Chili, is at the Coleman House.

Robert Grant Watson, and W. H. D. Haggard, of the British Legation at Washington, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Bishop William H. Hare, of Niobrara, and Capt. E. R. Moodie, of the steam-ship Bothnia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Lieut. Frederick Collins, commander of the Darien Surveying Expedition; J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, and W. A. Brabe, German Consul at Melbourne, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Letellier de St. Just, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, and President of the Canadian Commission at the Centennial Exhibition; Judge George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, and Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BURGLARY IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

While on post in Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Tuesday night, Officer Beglan, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Robert Ward, with a large bundle in his possession. At the Station the bundle was found to contain a number of locks and plumber's materials. Ward refused to give any account of how he came into possession of the property. The Police found afterward that the plumbing shop of William Bagaley, at No. 466 Eighth avenue, had been broken open, and the property in question stolen therefrom. Ward was held yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court.

THREE MEN KILLED BY THE FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Columbus says: While seven men were at work on a scaffold, putting a truss roof on the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the scaffold gave way, precipitating six of them to the ground, a distance of seventy feet, instantly killing three men, named George Brown, Jerry Ryan, and Albert Gottleib, and fatally injuring the other three, named Ben Smith, William Harrison, and Fred. Kurtz. The seventh man, Henry McNary, saved himself by clinging to a timber.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES.

THE CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

THE VALUES OF RENTED COTTAGES SHRINKING—WHAT IS GOING ON ALONG OCEAN AVENUE—THE WEST END PROGRESS—THE NEW SELIGMAN VILLA—SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE CLIFF—WHAT IS NEEDED FOR ITS PRESERVATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

The leasing of cottages is a matter which is seldom absolutely concluded in Long Branch until the middle of June, so much depends upon the nature of the gentlemen who engage the cottages. There are some who always desire to hire as early as possible, believing that they get better bargains in that way. There are others who will not engage a cottage until the season is in full blast, because they argue that if any cottages are unlet by that time the owners will be in despair and ready to take any price offered. The habit of speculation is evidently strong within us when we find it mingling in our pleasures. It does seem queer that a man will detain his family and all his young children in the sweltering atmosphere of New-York in the hope of driving a very hard bargain with some proprietor. There are pundits who preach that with patience, resignation, and plenty of ice one can very well support a Summer in New-York. The paterfamilias who wants his cottage at half rates points out these arguments to his murmuring wife with immense triumph, and applauds himself upon his sagacity. But if he has not learned by this time that excessively hot weather is almost fatal to young children of the Anglo-American type, then the preachings of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have been wasted, and wisdom has cried aloud in the streets, and has not been regarded.

Very many cottages have been leased already, and many are still open for engagements. The fact is that the majority of the cottages which are annually leased and which were built for that express purpose are all along the north part of Ocean avenue, and they are shrinking in value. People will contest this, will bring facts and figures to prove that it is not so, will denounce the statement as an absurdity. But it is true. The proprietors will have to see this, too, or their cottages will remain permanently empty. Below the Ocean House to the northward, John McKeon's cottage has been rented by Mr. Arthur Ogleby, of New-Brunswick. It is a simple structure, comfortably small, without any pretensions to beauty, and its rental has always been excessively moderate. Of the King cottages one has been taken by Mrs. Terry, of Lexington avenue, the other is still vacant. One thousand dollars is wanted for it, but there must be a concession or it will hardly find an inmate.

South of the Ocean House come the cottages built by Mr. Sol Cohen. One of these he sold outright to Joseph Seligman, the banker; the others are for rent. Neither has been engaged, and certainly the price must have something to do with it, for they are nice cottages in a very pleasant part of the avenue, with good bathing facilities and admirable neighbors. But Mr. Cohen wants $1,500 for one, and $2,200 for the other. Mr. Childs' old cottage has been taken this year by Dr. Helmuth, in partnership, I believe, with Mr. Andrew Peirce, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. The little Morrison cottage beyond has been taken by B. R. Sinard, of New-York, and the adjoining cottage, which has hitherto been occupied by the owner, Mr. Lew Phillips, is for hire, as that gentleman intends to board at Iauch's. Next to the Pavilion is the lot of Mr. Booth, who bought twenty-five feet from Mr. Bispham, and twenty-five feet from Mr. S. C. Morris, last year, paying for the whole $6,000, or $120 a foot. He is building now. The Sonneborn cottage has been rented to a friend. The Abbecasis villa is for rent. The owner wanted $4,000 for it; a friend offered $3,500, which Mr. Abbecasis refused; his friend went off in dudgeon to Newport, and hired a house there. Now the cottage is offered for $3,500. Col. Green's cottage is still for rent at $1,600. Mrs. Duke's is rented to Mrs. Bushnell, of New-York. That large flat-roofed cottage of Samuel Cohen's, in which Mr. Rich used to live, and for which he paid $1,400, is now for rent. Mr. Rich offered a reduced price, which was not accepted. He has rented a cottage on a back road at a very moderate figure. Lester Wallack's is also for rent, but has not yet found a customer. Mr. Drexel's cottage, between the Howland and West End Hotels, is occupied by Col. Presbury, the owner's family being in Europe.

There come now the cottages of what may fairly be called the West End. Rennie's, the first one opposite Mr. Chamberlain's beautiful club-house, is unoccupied. Next to it is James Seligman's villa, which is the one new feature of this quarter. The front resembles the Curtis cottages considerably, save that the roof in the centre projects somewhat, and is a happy combination of gable and Mansard. But the sides are different, for there is a large addition at the end facing the sea, where are two semi-wings of octagonal shape. The columns of the piazza are massed in sets of three, and are very gracefully designed. Just below the Mansard roof, which is decorated with a handsome cresting of colored metal work, is a heavy cornice brilliantly painted. The prevailing tints of the house are a pale purple, with facings of dark chocolate. The interior of the house is fitted up from the top to the bottom in natural woods, chiefly pine and walnut. The panelings of the doors are in white-wood, and the staircases are of Georgia pine and walnut. The hall is very broad, and is lighted by a superb gaselier fastened in the newel post of the stairway. The lawns are not yet in good condition, having been greatly damaged by the builders, but the gap made in the cliff by a storm in the Winter of '73 has been filled up completely, and no vestige of it remains.

The Colt cottage has, I believe, been sold, but I did not learn the name of the purchaser. The Leech family will occupy their own place, as will the Steinbergers, who live opposite. The north one of the Curtis cottages has been taken by Mr. Charles E. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, for $2,500. The father and son will occupy the others. Mr. Henderson's gaudy villa, upon the north side of Green's Pond, is still for rent. On the south side was Mrs. McCready's place, which she sold last Fall to Mr. Joseph T. Howland, of New-York. The present owner has made very great improvements in the land. He commenced by building a strong timber wall from end to end, from the sea shore, where the sand bank is right to the bridge. It is very stout, tarred thoroughly, and resembles the wall of a canal lock. Then he filled in all the marsh land with good soil, making a gentle slope up to the house. The improvements in rear are equally valuable, though not so striking to the eye. Mr. Howland will certainly build a fine cottage, for the present structure is all roof, and an intensely ugly roof, too. Kind, charitable Mrs. Rhodes, as a matter of course, remains in her house opposite, among her flowers, her evergreens, and her poor, whom she so tenderly cares for. The next house to hers is Mr. Gautrey's, which many think the prettiest in the Branch. It was let to a friend (Mr. Winthrop) for the season, but the family, upon second thoughts, rescinded the bargain, thinking that they could not enjoy themselves elsewhere so thoroughly as at Long Branch, and this reveals a curious fact. Long Branch is like arsenic-eating, or opium-smoking, or wine-drinking, or racing. If you get to like it, you cannot leave off. It has become a second nature, and you will be a Long Brancher till you die. Mrs. Billings' neat little cottage is for rent, but at a moderate figure. Pullman has transmogrified the cottage he bought of Mr. Thomas Murphy. He has put conical roofs on it, and to my fancy, rather extinguished it. I think it was handsomer in its original condition. There is a rumor in the neighborhood that Mr. Pullman will not build upon the other side where his stables are, but will content himself with his present structure. President Grant's old cottage has been rented, as heretofore, by Mr. Jesse Seligman. There was some talk of its being occupied by the Sartoris family, but I don't know that there was anything to justify the report. The hospitable home of Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, will be occupied by himself; Mrs. Childs will be absent on a short tour in Europe. All her friends will wish her a safe and speedy return. The President's cottage, next to it is noticeable from the fact that the creeping vines on the front are more forward than anywhere else in the Branch. The gardeners here must be very capable, for they have managed to save the pines and spruces which have been transplanted as a shrubbery. Not a single pine has lost its top shoot, and all are flourishing famously. It was an odd fancy, however, planting Osage oranges in with the evergreens. It is an odious tree, good for nothing, and bad in many things, and it is leafless and lifeless during the greater part of the year. Besides it grows straggling, and has no beauty of contour. The splendid vacant lot north of Gerard's cottage has been sold by Mr. Murphy to Senator Jones, but I do not think he means to build, for this reason. He was in treaty for Mr. Murphy's own cottage, and the negotiations have been interrupted by his sudden recall to California. Mr. Murphy is very much impressed by the railway developments of the place, to which I propose to devote another letter, and he wants to build and live upon that portion of his property which will be intersected by the new line. I have no doubt that he is in the right of it, and that his views are perfectly sound, but the neighborhood will sorely miss him. His house was the centre of all the fine and bright enjoyment of the quarter. With him and his boys hospitality was at once a virtue, a science, and an instinct. Nor can Senator Jones, with all his popular ways, fill the place of this gentleman, whose large-handed generosity was unwearied in contributing to the happiness of his friends. I myself wonder that he can find it in his heart to go away, now that his lawns are as level as a billiard-table and of the brightest green, and now that his evergreen hedge of pines is doing so famously. Mrs. Franklin's cottage, the last along the line of the beach, has been leased by Pierre Lorillard for $4,000. Blumenthal's cottage, which Dr. Helmuth and Mr. Peirce had last year, is still for rent. So also is Mrs. Billings'.

And now before I close this article I feel bound to call the attention of the proprietors of land north of the West End to the condition of the cliff. I must beg of them once for all to get out of their heads the notion that the sea has much to do with its destruction. It is caused for much the major part by what is known as weathering. This is the law with all slopes, mountains as well as cliffs. The only way to successfully prevent the gradual destruction of the cliff by this process is to cut it down to such a gentle slope as will permit grass to grow upon it. When once grass takes firm root the process of weathering is completely checked. What is required is to make a glacis of the cliff. This has been done in two places correctly and successfully. One place is in front of the Mansion House, the other is in front of the Phillips property. The latter is the completer of the two. It is necessary for the salvation of the drive along Ocean avenue that steps should be taken at once. I can tell the gentlemen who own property here that they have not much time to lose. They must remember that one bad place will spoil the drive no matter how many good places there may be. There happens to be two bad places—one opposite the Drexel cottage, the other opposite the Mansion House, adjoining, indeed, the glacis work. Every land-owner along this line ought to be compelled to join an association to be called the Cliff Association, and an engineer should be engaged to cut the cliff down to the proper glacis slope from end to end. Then it should be sodded. After that the association should construct a gravel walk, and should place a light wire fence at the edge of the road. Now one part is decently fenced, another unfenced, another presents a disgracefully old rotten, incomplete, tatterdemalion fencing. The world is going to visit Long Branch next year. The centennial will certainly send half its visitors to this place, and it surely may prepare now to greet them.

It must be remembered that there are few places in the world where nature has provided a beautiful belt of lovely green turf within the very verge of the ocean, so close, indeed, that the dandelions and the nameless flowers of weeds are wetted with the salt spray when the winds blow keenly from the eastward. But the more God gives the less man cares. Who that has seen other watering places in this country, and remembers the wild wastes of sand, barren as the palm of one's hand, dazzling the eyes with glare, and monotonous as a Puritan sermon, or only broken by stagnant pools of salt water, showing where the sea broke in last Winter—who that has compared Long Branch with these, would not make some effort to preserve the ineffable charm of Ocean avenue!

GAR.

A WORK OF TRUE CHARITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Committee on Reading Matter of the State Charities Aid Association beg respectfully to offer their most sincere thanks for the generous response which their call for contributions has received from the public.

Great numbers of newspapers have been left by thoughtful and humane persons in the boxes provided for the purpose in the railway stations, and books have been constantly received at the Central Office, No. 52 East Twentieth street.

The committee earnestly beg that this good work, which is attended with the most encouraging results, may continue. The express companies have most kindly offered to carry the books from the office to the various institutions, free of charge. It will be understood, of course, that the offer does not include the carriage of books from donors to the office. The generous action of these companies has been of great service to the work of the committee, and is hereby most gratefully acknowledged by them.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

A deputation from the annexed district, consisting of Richard M. Hoe, Mr. Forster, ex-Senator Cauldwell, and others, had a conference with the Park Commissioners yesterday in relation to prosecuting the contemplated public improvements in that section of the City. Nearly all the members of the deputation spoke of the necessity of proceeding with the work, the plans of which are on file in the Park Department; but the Board took no action in the matter. It appears that Commissioner Martin is opposed to these plans, and is anxious to have others approved. His colleague, Mr. Joseph I. O'Donohue, acts with him, hence there is a "tie" in the Board. Both it is also said, desire to discharge the experienced force now employed by the Department, and give their places to others to be named by Tammany. They are powerless, however, to do this, because of the opposition of Commissioners Stebbins and Williamson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham was absent from his office yesterday, and Mr. Lewis, President of the Board of Aldermen, acted in his place.

The Cunard steam-ship Bothnia, which left Liverpool on May 15, and Queenstown on May 16, reached this port yesterday morning with news later by two days.

The May festival of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, which came to a termination last evening, has secured a handsome sum to the funds of this deserving institution.

We are once more indebted to Capt. Deaken, and to the Purser of the steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban mail package.

The National Philatelical Society recently adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the Post Office authorities in issuing postage stamps dissimilar in type, style, dimensions, and color from the original impressions.

Mr. Donald Cameron, Corresponding Secretary of the Scottish-American Rifle Club, has sent a challenge on the part of the club to the Irish-American Rifle Club, to a team shooting-match at Creedmoor on the 31st inst., each team to consist of not more than twelve men nor less than eight.

The steam-ship Great Western, of the Great Western Line, which left this port on Tuesday, was detained yesterday in the lower bay to effect some slight repairs in her machinery. The Captain stated yesterday that she would sail early this morning.

The German Saloon-keepers' Central Organization, Joseph Friche, presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon. The Executive Committee was directed to take steps to carry the case of Schwab, the convicted saloon-keeper, to the Court of Appeals.

Prof. R. Sénac gave a fencing exhibition, varied by athletic exercises of every kind, at Turner Hall, last evening. A large audience was present, and Prof. Sénac's admirable management of the foil, with other less peaceful but hardly less interesting exercises, was warmly applauded.

The twenty-eighth annual election of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday, and resulted in the election of the old board, as follows: Sidney Dillon, George S. Scott, Jay Gould, James D. Smith, Charles J. Osborn, George J. Forrest, Rufus Hatch, Oliver Ames, John Riley. No other business was transacted.

A meeting of Hanoverian and Mecklenburg residents was held at No. 80 Stanton street last night to form an organization on the plan of the North German societies which have been formed recently in different parts of the City. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of permanent organization.

At a meeting yesterday of natives of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, resident in this City, held at No. 151 Bowery, an organization was formed, and about a hundred members were enrolled. Officers were elected, as follows: President, Charles F. Horstmann; Vice President, Charles Wenke; Secretary, Charles Spalthof; Treasurer, Martin Ahrends.

Adolph Cohen and Joseph Tagle, employed in the soda-water store of Daniel Patterson, in Delancey street, quarreled on Tuesday evening, and the dispute ended by Tagle hitting Cohen on the head with a small iron bar. Cohen was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies with a fractured skull. Tagle was arrested, and at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith held him to await the result of Cohen's injuries.

The Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, of the Grand Army of the Republic, will commence the decoration of Lincoln's statue in Union square at daybreak on the morning of Decoration Day. At 8:30 A. M. the regular exercises will be opened with prayer by Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, after which the Sunday-school children will join in singing appropriate selections for the occasion. Brief addresses then will be delivered by Gen. Martin T. McMahon, late Adjutant General of the Sixth Army Corps, and by Surgeon Isaac I. Hayes.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday evening Daniel Hennessy, of No. 674 Water street, and John Moran, aged seventeen, of No. 662 Water street, cartmen while feeding their horses in the rear yard of No. 662 Water street, engaged in a quarrel. Soon afterward John White, a tenant in the house, hearing a pistol-shot, went down stairs and found Mary Sullivan, aged ten years, lying on the rear stoop, shot through the head and fatally wounded. A seven-barreled revolver was found near by. Both Hennessy and Moran, on being arrested, denied firing any shot, but the revolver was identified as having been seen in the possession of Moran. The prisoners will be taken to the Essex Market Court to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Major Anthony Wills has been chosen Marshal for the Williamsburg division of Masons who will take part in the dedication services at the Masonic Temple on Wednesday next.

Among the young lady artists of Brooklyn who are busy preparing pictures for the June exhibition are Miss Kempshall, Miss Searles, Miss Meers, and Miss Douglas.

The congregation of the Hanson Place Baptist Church will decide this week whether they will retain Rev. Dr. Fulton as their Pastor, and whether they will reduce his salary from $6,000 to $4,000.

Catharine O'Brien, a servant in the employ of A. G. Eaves, No. 303 Fulton street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $134 worth of property from her employer. Nearly all of the property was recovered.

Michael Healy has sued Bishop Loughlin for $173, which he claims the Bishop owes him for working in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at a time when the laborers in the cemetery had struck, and had threatened to bury him if he went to work. The Bishop, Healy alleges, promised to pay him if he would work in spite of the strikers.

An investigation as to whether H. Brundage, engineer of the Brooklyn jail, had connived at the escape of some of the female prisoners, was begun yesterday, and testimony given to the effect that Brundage was in the habit of bringing liquor into the jail, had access to all parts of the building, and was on terms of familiarity with the women who escaped.

Vice Admiral Rowan, Commander of the Navy-yard, will go to West Point on Saturday, as a member of the Board of Visitors. During his absence the yard will be under the command of Capt. William C. Temple. A recent order of the Navy Department authorizes the enlistment of 100 boys, between the ages of sixteen and seventeen, to serve until they are twenty-one, and then become seamen.

District Attorney Britton moved, yesterday morning, before Judge Moore and Associate Justices Voorhies and Woolfert, to enter nolles in the cases in which indictments are pending against ex-Commissioners of Charities Cornelius Ferguson, Henry Seiler, Thomas Foran, Henry Wills, John J. Scott, (dead,) and Commissioner Cunningham; also those against Anthony Walter, ex-Sheriff, and Justices Delmar, Elliott, and Riley. In conformity with a request of Mr. Britton, the court took the matter under consideration, reserving its decision.

[Advertisement.]

ALASKA CASSIMERES.—This new style of gentlemen's Summer HAT is now ready at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is a beautiful and artistic production, and is destined to be the favorite of the season.

[Advertisement.]

A FURIOUS HEADACHE, or Neuralgia, instantly subdued with PAIN PAINT. It cools the head, prevents sun-stroke. Catarrh radically cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia for Liverpool.—Miss Sarah Robins, Miss Mary Lent, Mrs. D. Robins Miles Finch, G. W. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bianchi, Miss Annie Bianchi, Frank Bianchi, Moses Bruhl, E. C. Preiss, Dr. George R. Shepherd, C. M. Chidsey, L. Stettener, Mrs. E. W. Tisdale and daughter, J. H. Myers, W. H. Charn ey, Moses B. Jenkins, P. C. Dart, S. F. McMaster, Mrs. Philo L. Ives, Miss Grace L. Ives, Miss Georgia Ives, Miss Daisey Ives, Miss Annie C. Ives, Mrs. Eugenia A. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Sharpe, Miss Bland, J. A. Jameson, Miss Jay and maid, W. Jay, F. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Rothschild, infant, and maid, A. S. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Salaginac, Miss M. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Andrews, two children, and maid; Mrs. William H. Hurlbut, Miss Bertha Hurlbut, Willard Gay, W. H. Young, C. B. Moore, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coxe, three children, and maid; Miss C. W. Neilson, Thomas Simpson, F. Beadel, Marcelino Jané, E. J. King and man servant, Pedro Perez, Luther Martin, Jr., E. Nicholson, Mrs. M. J. Foster, Miss Emma R. Martin, John J. Marshall, George R. Tuttle, Antonio Fernandis, Mrs. Jordan, E. H. Pollard, T. Masac, wife, and infant; C. Kyte, Jr., Mr. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer, William Thompson, Dr. William Rudder, J. D. Lynch, P W. Lynch, Mrs. C. Lynch, Miss Lynch, Miss E. F. Lynch, Mrs. Peters, Miss Peters, S. A. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaus, Miss Shaus, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Phelps, R. D. Jackson, W. H. Irwin, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Hon. C. N. Potter, Miss Potter, Miss V. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Hellman, infant, and nurse, Miss Mandelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Major Palmer, Mrs. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Miss Susie H. H. Scott, James Gray, Thomas Greig, W. Fletcher, Mr. Andrews, Henry Norwell, Simon Seligman and Son, J. M. Grant, Mrs. M. E. Scholes, Miss Martha Moate, Miss Rebecca Chambers, Mrs. Jerome and infant, J. G. Smith, Mr. Irvin, Judge Dillon and wife, two children, two daughters, and maid; R. C. Wright, Jr., J. G. Adams, Hon. C. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Balard, William Butler Duncan, Alexander Duncan and man servant, Miss Wilmot, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Putnam, Mrs. W. Endicott, Jr., George B. Corkhill, J. Ickelheimer, R. Simon, R. A. Hine, Leopoldo del Valle, Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Pendleton, Miss Heaton, J. Thewlis Johnson, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Walton, C. J. Ross, W. G. Cunshaw, W. J. Florence, Francisco Balagne, F. H. Rydal, R. P. Rodd, B. Aggenor, E. Clayburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Austin, child, infant, and nurse; Berkeley Mostyn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bohemia, from Liverpool.—R. R. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Anossoff, Dr. Charles A. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Bagenini, Mrs. Beeh, Miss Beeh, Mr. Beeh, Jr. maid, and man-servant Mrs. M. E. Billings, Mr. Bishop, G. B. Blake, Miss E. C. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bradley, infant and nurse; H. M. Brinsmade, L. Carvill, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Childs, Mrs. A. C. Clark and maid, E. Clark and child, Miss Codman, Mrs. Schuyler Crosby, two children, governess, and maid; W. Wetmore Cryder, Mr. Dahl, Miss H. M. Denny, Master Denny, C. T. Dotter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duncan, Edward Earle, Rev. G. Brennan, Miss Tarpey, F. G. Eldridge, A. Emmirhead, Mr. Farrington, George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fisher, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Garnett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. B. J. Goddard, Capt. Gordon and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and infant, Master W. A. Gordon, Master H. W. Gordon, Miss Lillie Gordon and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Green and maid, Miss Green and maid, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Green and two children, Mr. Guiterman, George Hickin, Mr. and Mrs. Hoe, Miss Hoe, Miss Howard, H. G. Huntingdon, F. W. Hutchins, J. Aubry Jones, Miss Kingsford and sister, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Christenson, Mr. Meech, James E. Lee, W. P. Lee, Morris B. Marks, Herman Messages, Miss D. Morcom, Mr. Murock, J. H. Nicholls, Mrs. S. Nicholls, Mr. Nottzlin and servant, John Odell, Alf. J. Ostheimer, Mr. Perkins, F. B. Peterson, Jr., Mrs. Pinckney and niece, Mrs. M. Rickard, maid, three children, and infant; Miss M. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robeson and two maids, Miss M. Robinson, Mr. Rotch, H. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. Ann W. Shaw, Mr. Sidey, Miss Sidey, Frederick Simpson, Alfred Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Speare, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slater, Mrs. W. H. Smith and maid, Wm. Smith, Mrs. Gen. F. Smith, child, maid, and infant; A. Steckney, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Strong, Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Talmage, Mr. and Ms. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Townsend, W. H. Turner, Mr. Walker, C. J. Wallis, Miss Weston, Miss J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taggart.

In steam-ship Acapulco from Aspinwall.—Mary Burrell, W. R. S. Toye and wife, Miss Mary Sewell, Louis Rothemel, wife, and child, Miss M. Bartlett, Mrs. E. Dunbar, Harry Walsh, W. P. Morrell, Mrs. Nixson and two children, Mrs. Mowry and nurse, William Kempff, Miss Porter, Samuel A. Ames, Rev. J. Stewart, Mr. Blain, wife, and son, Mrs. Hemingway and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Stemgennald, P. Rafferty, wife, and two children, Mrs. Heartt, Miss Heartt, Mrs. M. T. Kinney, Miss Alleune, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Sagemiller and daughter, T. H. Beale, O. D. Chandler, George M. Oldenberg and family, Capt. Cromwell, Mrs. J. H. Tunnians, Capt. Hall and son, D. Manson, H. R. Merritt, Mrs. E. Hettrap, E. D. Ralph, Marion Fulton, S. H. Johnson, Jr., W. W. Wheeler, and 65 steerage. From the Isthmus—Lieut. Frederick Collins, Lieut. J. C. Eaton, Lieut. J. T. Sullivan, Lieut. S. C. Paine, Dr. E. Norfleet, Ensign H. H. Borrell, of the Darien Expedition; Mrs. Tracy Robinson, A. Duvale, Mrs. Jenkins and son, U. D. Heath, B. Montague, William Greene, Mr. Potter, Mr. Cline. From the Isthmus—D. M. Corwin and wife, Miss Eda Corwin, Miss Warner, Miss Scott and servant and five children of Mr. Biddle, Rafael Valdes, Sister Augustina, Miss J. Dubb, B. Ponce de Leon, M. Ponce de Leon, F. H. Westervels, Antonia Rui, Jose Aquitta, A. Vaiz, J. Torres, B. D. Lewis, W. C. Downs, and nineteen steerage.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Mrs. C. D. Lawton, two children, and nurse, Mrs. C. H. Morrell and three children, Robert Morrell, Miss Sophia Dallas, H. Frank Robinson, Fred W. Hobson, E. S. Churchill, John Donaher, Hugh Shiels, A. Heyn and son, Miss L. Florence, Miss E. Golding, J. W. Huffington, G. J. McCreden, E. P. Gould, F. Chevalier, Charles Phillips, V. Montaner, E. Depestro, Ygnacio Cervantes, wife, and child, Enrique Zaido, E. Verdes, J. M. Salas, E. Bustamante, M. Garicano, J. Rionda, E. Grave de Perelta, M. J. Sanchez, M. A. Martinez, E. B. Arana, J. Cususo, G. J. Gelt and two children, P. Valenzuela, J. Gausseran, Hipolito Villa, F. H. Bullas, J. J. De Haven, Mrs. L. A. Carpentier and daughter, G. De Vere Carril, Fernand Dubois, F. Allston, Alexander Quinn, Henry Reuter, V. Estrada, A. Castellanos.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—P. Maher and wife, Mrs. Abert and daughter, Mrs. S. M. Harvey and child Miss L. Harvey, Mrs. M. A. Mehrtens, Henry Leech, Miss Rowden, Mrs. Baltzel, Mrs. E. C. Whitman, infant child, and nurse, Miss Curter, George Talcott and wife, Mrs. M. Clark, Miss Talcott, Miss Maher, James Ward and wife, C. C. Tillotson, P. Reilly, Capt. J. A. Crossman, John Stock and son, N. V. Clough and sister, Mrs. Oven, infant, and nurse, Rev. R. D. C. Lewin, Mrs. White and daughter, Mrs. M. Allen, C. Vaun, David Morrison, wife, and five children; T. Silver, M. Brown, M. Ravid, J. Manning A. H. Holds, M. McFarlin, W. M. Moses, E. L. Davis, J. P. Shepp, B. Lane, George Wilson, J. B. Giles, Mrs. S. R. Mabbett, three children, and nurse, Miss M. Bradley, R. G. Lay, wife, three children, and two nurses, Mrs. E. G. Graham, F. Halmann, Julius Schwolner, W. Goodhue, James E. Brown, Henry Lawson, Maria Wilson, S. Cohen, H. Ogerman, Mrs. J. A. Mark, W. Garland, L. McCartridge, P. Slosne, T. Hoffman, Master Henry Waver, John Martin, James Sefton, John Diven, J. Thomas, J. Silva, T. Consul, J. Meloys, M. Anthona, J. Murry, T. Lewis, J. Owens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:35 | Sun sets....7:20 | Moon rises..12:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:48 | Gov. Island...1:37 | Hell Gate.....2:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........WEDNESDAY, May 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia.

Ship Plassy, (Br.,) Bickaby, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons.

Barks Courser, (Br.,) Chase, Philadelphia, James E. Ward & Co.; Grace E. Cann, (Br.,) Sheldrake, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Josie Mildred, Ginn, Cardenas, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Soren Berner, (Norw.,) Pederson, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria Clotilde, (Ital.,) Digoriudo, Dublin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago, &c., Waydell & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Brown, London, Snow & Burgess; Ayr, (Br.,) Good, Glasgow, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Britannia, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Jos. Clark, Stahl, Pascagoula, Miss., Parsons & Loud; Saluval Corpel, (Br.) Spurr, Bear River, N. S., Heney & Parker; Koclak, Peters, Mobile, J. D. Hurlburt & Sons; John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, Havana, Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. Joseph Nickerson, Whitman, Santa Cruz, (Canary Islands,) Yates & Porterfield; Rosie and Adra, Gaul, Aux Cayes, A. Nones & Co.; Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Earl E. Potter, Rogers, Fernandina, Parsons & Loud; Harry White, Hopkins, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallet, Bliss & Co.; L. M. Warren, Johnson, South Deer Isle, B. J. Wenberg; J. M. Fiske, Smith, Provincetown; Equator, (Br.,) Ranger, Harbor Island, J. Eneas.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, May 22, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison; was detained outside the bar 13 hours by fog.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, May 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg May 12 and Havre 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Virago, (Br.,) Whiting, Hull May 1 and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana May 22, with mdse and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. May 24, lat. 31 50, lon. 78 24, passed schr. E. F. Cabada, bound N.; same day, lat. 32 52, lon. 77 35, passed brig F. H. Jennings, bound N; 25th, lat. 36 12, lon. 74 36, passed a vessel bottom side up, rudder gone, and pieces of spars alongside; could see no name.

Schr. Acapulco, A. G. Gray, from Aspinwall May 16, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. May 20, lat. 22 30 N., lon. 74 25 W., spoke steam-ship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall; May 23, lat. 35 N., 74 30 W., spoke bark Nellie May, of Newcastle, from Havana to Newcastle; May 17, Anna Weiss, a passenger, died of apoplexy.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina May 22 and Port Royal 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Voyager, (of Damariscotte,) Chase, Liverpool 39 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Company—vessel to Carver & Barnes. May 16, lat. 52, lon. 52, passed a large island of ice, the center of which was 150 feet high and was 8 hours passing it.

Bark Desetl, Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Drabze, Belfast, Ireland, April 13, in ballast to Scoovick & Co.

Bark Galveston, (Ger.,) Kohnenkamp, Liverpool, April 16, in ballast to Charles Luling & Co.; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Cleone, Maloney, Cienfuegos, 22 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles.

Bark Risorgiozione, (Ital.,) Schianno, Naples 52 ds., in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar April 20.

Bark Antonio G. (Ital.,) Calabretta, Providence, in ballast to master. Is anchored off Sands' Point.

Brig Crescent, (of Granville, N. S.,) Falkner, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Sarah Jane Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Wilder, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Hilton & Judd—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Lizzie F. Dow, (of Boston,) Chase, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Howard M. Baker & Co.

Schr. S. M. Bird, (of Rockland,) Merrill, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Schr. Bella Russell, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Caibarien 12 ds., with melado and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Wm. Mayzick, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Westmoreland, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Thompson, Bradford, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Hamlin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pocassett, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abbie Emery, Emery, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Swallow, Carlow, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Exchange, Perkins, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Setauket, Palmer, New Haven.

Schr. Vashti H. Gates, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. E. L. Betsworth, Allen, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. L. Abbott, Cutler, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Smith, Millstone Point.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ships Tittsing, for Shanghai; Alice M. Minott, for San Francisco; barks Robert Kelly, for Yokohama, Jannie, for Rotterdam; Emanuele, for Lisbon; Soren Berner, for Cronstadt; Progress, for Cork; Boomerang, for Liverpool; Confluentia, for Cape Town; H. L. Gregg, for Buenos Ayres; G. W. Rosevelt, for Havana; Hancock, for Brunswick, Ga.; brigs Queen of the Fleet, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Robert Dillo, for Rio Janeiro; Annie, for Cardenas; schrs. J. M. Haskell, for New-Orleans; Carrie, for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Windham, hence 25th, for Bristol, having proceeded as far as Grave end Bay her machinery became deranged, and was obliged to return to the City for repairs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MATANZAS, May 24.—Arr. brig Carpatian, (?) from St. John, N. B.

May 25.—Sld. barks Carrier Dove, Simmons, north of Hatteras; Norman, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B.; brigs Concizzione, Baltimore; Somerset, (Br.,) Haley, Delaware Breakwater.

CARDENAS, May 24.—Arr. bark Martin M. Brett, Peterson, New-York; schrs. S. B. Brown, Tinker, Wilmington, N. C.; Emma R. Smalley, McFadden, Port-au-Prince.

SAGUA, May 13.—Arr. brig Cadet, Leighton, Boston. (The reported arrival of schr. A. Denike was an error.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 26.—Sld. for United States ports: Greta, Alpina, Frank Jones, The Queen, Ebana, N. and E. Gardner, British America, Weser, Graf Moltke, Esther, Capt. Lund.

Arr. from the United States on the 24th inst.: Soguedalen, Star of Hope, Erna and Bruno.

Arr on the 25th inst.: Mermaids, Melbourne, Otilia, Finisterre—the latter at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Steam-ship Kenilworth sld. for Philadelphia at 1 P. M.

QUEENSTOWN, May 26.—The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Thompson, from New-York May 15, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning.

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Many NEW STYLES of PRINCE ALBERT FROCKS, BUSINESS SUITS, and BOYS' CLOTHING. We are selling
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against accepting, as
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a book purporting to be a compendium of correct addresses, but for which the canvass was principally
MADE DURING APRIL,
and prior to the annual MOVING DAY, when changes in places of residence and business are made.
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